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ABSTRACT

This teaching kit includes two booklets, "Your Newspaper: An Exciting World at Your Fingertips" and "Teaching Aids for the Social Sciences." Several maps, a list of Copley films and filmstrips and order blanks, and a selection of current news service reports which are updated periodically. These materials are all designed to encourage the use of newspapers in the secondary social studies classroom. Suggestions are made as to how newspapers can be resource materials for social studies teachers and students. The importance of newspapers in reporting historical, political, and economic events is discussed. Approaches and activities utilizing newspapers are suggested, and listings for sources of materials related to newspapers are included. (AL)

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Dear Social Sciences Teacher:

Here is the 1971-72 Copley Department of Education Newspaper in the Classroom kit developed especially for the social sciences teacher. Key to the program is the up-to-the-minute "Copley News Service Reports," the exciting background package for social sciences. The pamphlets, which cover each hot spot in the world, were rewritten to be as current Sept. 1 as your daily newspaper. Updates are published through the year to keep "Copley News Service Reports" current.

The Copley Department of Education is most eager to help you in any way in the use of the newspaper in your classroom. You will find the program especially valuable in special education classes.

Upon request you can obtain sample daily newspapers without cost for two weeks, one newspaper for every two students in class.

In this kit, developed especially for the social sciences teacher, you will find:

1. "Copley News Service Reports".
2. "Teaching Aids for the Social Sciences," which gives the teacher practical suggestions on using the newspaper to give relevance and to create interest in the various disciplines concerned.
3. A blank "World of News" map which originally was designed for bulletin board use in locating areas in the news. This old standby has proved one of the most popular items in the secondary kit. Many teachers are using this as a seat map. They feel that students in many classes profit by first identifying and coloring in the various countries of the world before beginning the specific subject matter. Available one for every student.

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4. "Your Newspaper: An Exciting World at Your Fingertips," a general information booklet which tells what a newspaper is, what is in it, how to read it, and how it serves you. You can obtain one for each student.

5. A map of San Diego County which was especially drawn for school use. It is designed to increase the students' understanding of the area's rich historial heritage, its scientific importance, its geographical features, and its natural resources. One for each student may be obtained.

6. A map of Imperial County which boasts the same features of the San Diego County map. It is available in class sets to teachers in both counties.

7. A list describing Copley Productions films and filmstrips available without charge through the Copley Department of Education. Films may be requested by mail or telephone.

8. Order blank.

9. Addressed envelope.

Department of Education
Copley Newspapers
940 Third Avenue
San Diego, California 92112

Your Newspaper:
An Exciting World At Your Fingertips

Copley Newspapers
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
The San Diego Union
EVENING TRIBUNE

The school and the newspaper are brothers in knowledge and partners in the informing of mankind.

So close is this partnership that we cannot always be sure where the task of the school ends and that of the newspaper begins.

Indeed, there may be no dividing line at all. Perhaps each partner performs the same tasks in slightly different ways.

In any event, both are a part of a full education.

James S. Copley

Chairman of the Corporation
Publishing Copley Newspapers

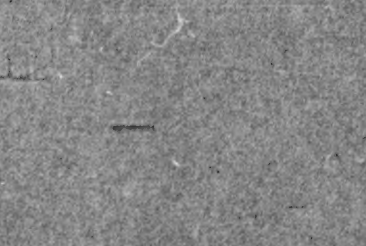
The Copley Newspapers:

In the San Diego Area...
- THE SAN DIEGO UNION
- EVENING TRIBUNE
- BORREGO SUN

In the Sacramento Area...
- THE SACRAMENTO UNION

In the Los Angeles Area...
- ALHAMBRA POST ADVOCATE
- BURBANK DAILY REVIEW
- GLENDALE NEWS-PRESS
- MONROVIA NEWS-POST
- SAN PEDRO NEWS-PILOT
- SOUTH BAY DAILY BREEZE, TORRANCE

In Illinois...
- AURORA BEACON-NEWS
- ELGIN DAILY COURIER-NEWS
- ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL, SPRINGFIELD
- ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, SPRINGFIELD
- THE STATE JOURNAL-REGISTER, SPRINGFIELD
- JOLIET HERALD-NEWS



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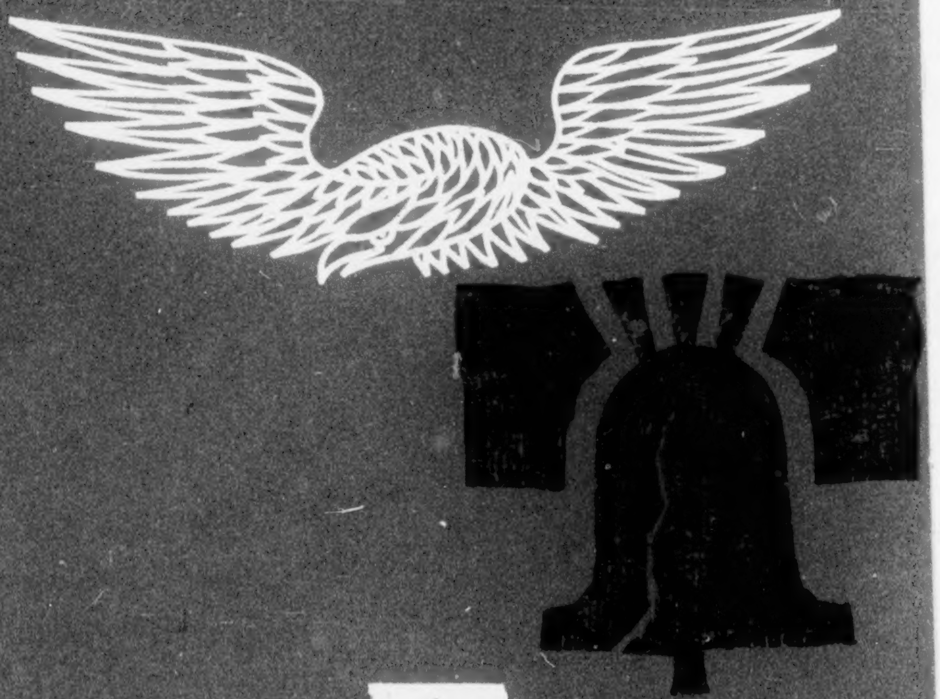
Your Newspaper: WHAT IT IS



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In a free country, a newspaper is a teller of truth. It tells millions of persons what has happened or what might happen.

In this way, these millions learn what they need to do to keep their country strong and free.

In our country, the job of the newspaper is so important that the men who founded our nation said in the Constitution: Newspapers are to be free – free to tell the truth about anybody or anything. It had to be this way so that you, too, might always be free.

Because one of its jobs is to help you stay free, your newspaper is interested in you.

You may be too young to vote or to get married, but you are not too young to be a part of your newspaper or for it to be a part of you.

It may have printed something about you when you were born. It is always eager to know what happens to you and what you think.

You can write to its editor, telling what you believe about any subject of general interest. (Examples: Should schools be kept open 11 months a year? Should your city have more recreation areas for young persons?)

If it's a good letter, your newspaper will print it so that all the readers can know what you think.

Your Newspaper: WHAT'S IN IT

The newspaper is a great many words – more than you'll find in many books. It also prints photographs and drawings and maps.

Why are these words and pictures in the newspaper?

Many are there because they are part of the story which the newspaper tries each day to relate: the story of everything important or interesting that has happened in your world in the past 24 hours.

If a house burns a block away from your home, the fire will be part of that story. If a head of government half a world away is killed, you will know about it when you read your newspaper.

And if somebody hits Mars with a missile, you will see the story and its headline in large type on Page One of your newspaper. The large type will be the editor's way of showing you how important he thinks the story is.

Your newspaper tries to think of all the things you'd like to know and to include those things:

–The story of the football game your school played last night.

–The weather forecast, so you'll know when you leave home in the morning whether you'll need to take a sweater or a raincoat with you.

–Interviews that help you grow better acquainted with famous persons: presidents, generals, sports figures, actors, actresses, singers.

–Stories telling you of interesting new things you'll find in your libraries, museums, zoos, movies, concert halls and theaters, and on radio and television.

–Advertising, which tells you and your parents what things are for sale.

In fact, your newspaper tells you at least a little about almost everything.

Some of the things it publishes are not pleasant. There are, for example, reports of crimes and disasters. Often persons do not enjoy reading about them.

Sometimes the newspaper is asked, "Why do you print stories about these things?"

The answer: The newspaper has the duty of printing everything that happens because the reader has a right to know about these things.

In fact, the reader often has a need to know.

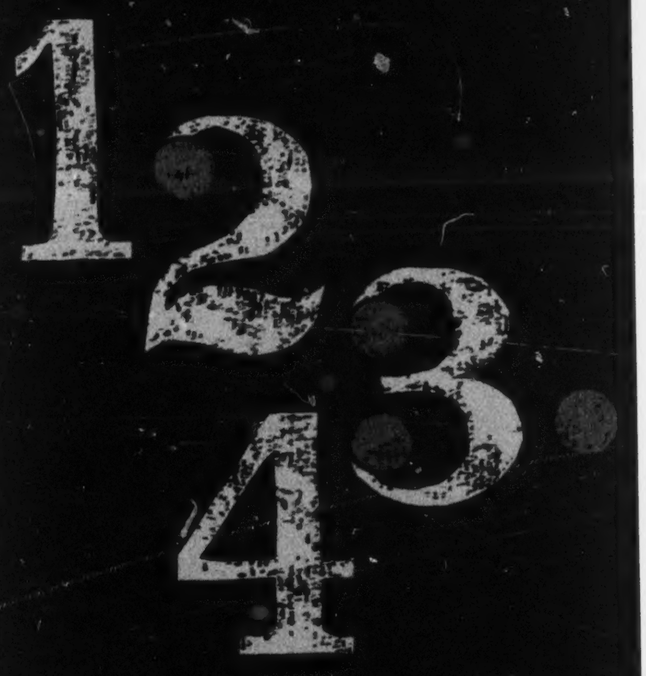
If something is suspected of causing cancer, this must be reported.

If burglars have been busy near your house, the news should reach you so you can be on guard.

If the crimes happen too often, it will be your right and duty as a citizen to urge your mayor to do something about it. You could not do this unless your newspaper had brought you the facts.

The newspaper tells you the things you must know to be healthy, to be safe, to be a good citizen.

Your Newspaper: HOW IT SERVES YOU



The section you've just read talks about ways in which a newspaper informs you.

But informing is only one of the four things your newspaper does for you. Let's look at all four:

1. Inform.
2. Advise.
3. Help.
4. Entertain.

Notice Point One – inform. That's what your newspaper is doing on Page One and on many other pages. It is telling you what happened and what the people who were part of the news said about it.

If the story is about a quarrel – a political debate, a strike or a heated argument in Congress or the City Council – your newspaper will print the remarks of the persons on both sides.

In that news article, you shouldn't be able to tell which side, if any, the newspaper itself favors. All you'll be able to tell is what happened. Good newspapers don't force their beliefs on you by putting them in news stories.

From this full and fair report you may be able to decide for yourself which side you favor.

But you may feel you'd like the newspaper's opinion about this question. That brings us to Point Two—advise. The newspaper and its editors and reporters have watched this dispute more closely than anyone except the persons actually in it. This close knowledge may make your newspaper's opinion worth having.

There's a place where you can find this opinion. That place is called the editorial page. The index (or table of contents) on Page One may tell you where to find this.

The page contains articles—called editorials—which tell what the editor or his assistants think about problems affecting the city, the state, the nation, the world—in short, about problems affecting you.

It may include an editorial cartoon—a drawing which gives the newspaper's view on some question. There may also be columns by widely known writers commenting on things that are happening in Washington or in the military services or anywhere in the world.

The newspaper's third job is to help you. You may be surprised at the number of ways in which it does this.

It prints articles telling mothers how to cook new dishes to please their families.

It tells girls how to be more beautiful. Boys may find an article on the sports pages in which a star golfer shows them how to hold a driver.

Other articles may tell how to decorate a living room, how to make clothing, how to prepare your income tax, how to play bridge or how to take care of babies.

Certain writers help readers who have special problems. If a person is troubled by something, he can send a letter about it to one of these writers. The letter and an answer may appear in the newspaper. In the answer, the writer will try to help the reader solve his problem.

Advertising ranks high among the ways your newspaper helps you.

Nearly everyone likes to read advertising. And your newspaper advertises just about everything you might want to buy.

Readers find advertising helps them to get the most out of their budget.

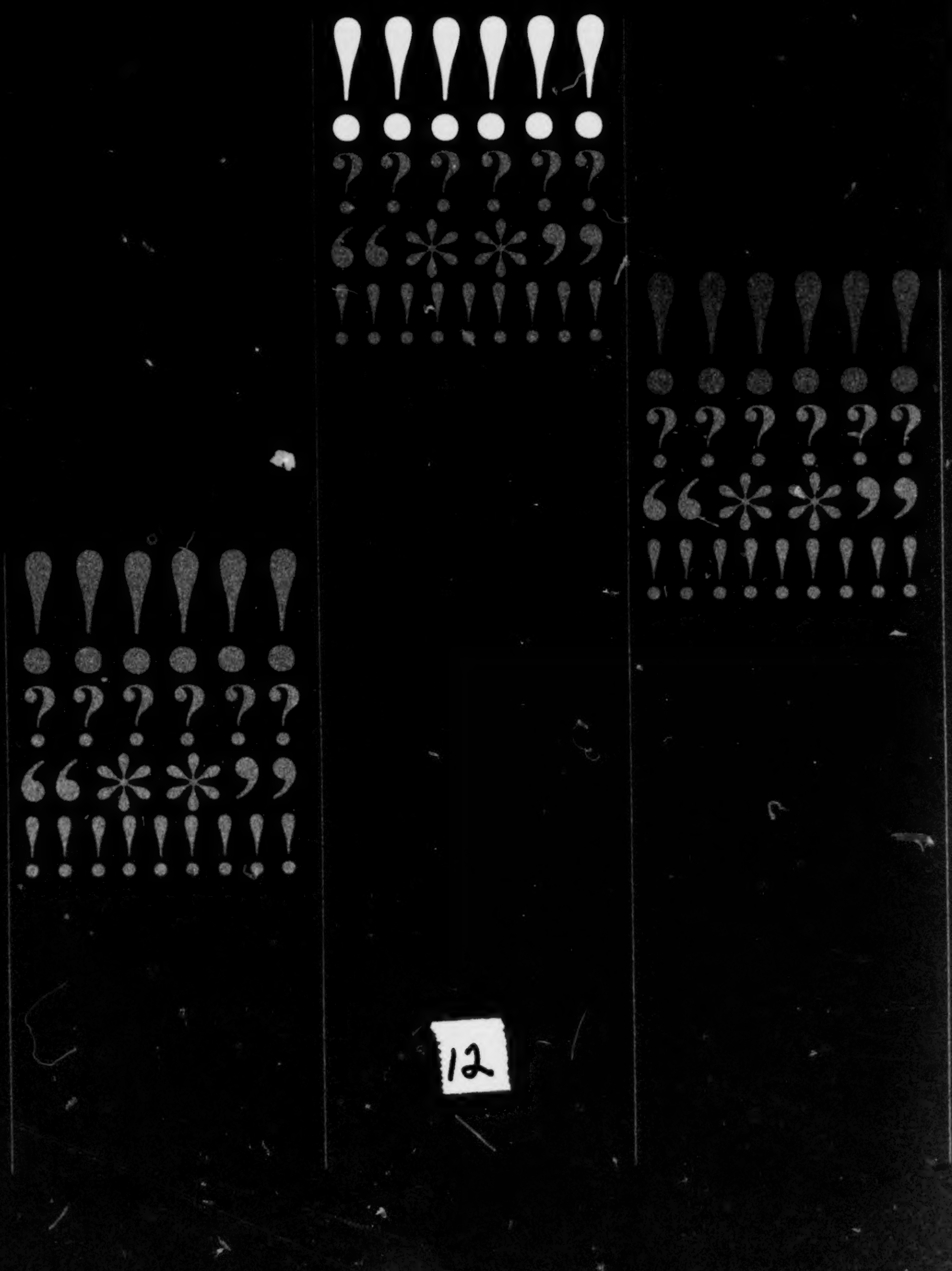
When you stop to think about it, there are endless ways in which your newspaper can help you.

And then Point Four: the newspaper entertains. It prints comic strips, puzzles, columns telling of amusing happenings in your city, stories about odd and interesting facts of the past or present, interviews with fascinating persons and articles describing new books, movies, plays and television programs.

To sum it all up, this is what a newspaper does for you:

It tells you what is happening in the world. It helps you to decide which of these things are good and which are bad. It aids you in solving your problems and in learning how to live better. And, finally, it gives you pleasure.

Your Newspaper: HOW TO READ IT



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What are the things you are seeking when you read a newspaper?

First, you want to know at least a little bit about all that has happened in the world in the past 24 hours.

Second, you want to know quite a lot about some things that especially interest you.

Your newspaper can help you to do both. All the information is there.

"Yes," you may say, "I know it's all there. But this booklet said earlier that there are as many words in a newspaper as in a book. Who has time to read a book every day?"

Almost no one.

But a newspaper contains two kinds of things that will save you time, so that you can learn something about everything and a lot about some things – without spending too long in reading.

These two things are:

1. The headline.
2. The lead (pronounced leed).

The headline has two jobs:

1. It tells you in just a few words what the article is about. It may say, "Auto Crashes Kill 4 Here" – and you know at once that the article will tell you who the four persons were and where and how they happened to have automobile crashes. In other words, the headline tells you whether this is an article you would be interested in reading.

2. The headline's second job is to show you how important the editor thinks the article is. If the headline is unusually large (or if the article appears on Page One), you can be sure he thinks it is one of the major pieces of news of that day. Since the editor's life work is judging news, his hint to you probably is a good one.

Now we come to the lead. This is the first sentence or the first two or three sentences of the article. Just as the headline puts the whole story in a nutshell, the lead usually puts it in a slightly larger nutshell. The lead on our auto crash story may say:

"Four local persons died last night in two automobile crashes, one on the far south side and one at the eastern edge of the city. Five persons were injured in the accidents."

This is a summary: it tells in general what happened – and again it helps you decide whether you wish to read the entire article.

For instance, you may live on the far south side or on the eastern edge of the city. In that case, you'll want to read the entire article to learn whether your friends or neighbors were involved in the accident.

The headlines and the leads will speed you through a newspaper in whatever number of minutes you can spend on it.

When you've finished, you'll know something about every article. And you'll have found the articles that you want to read all the way through.

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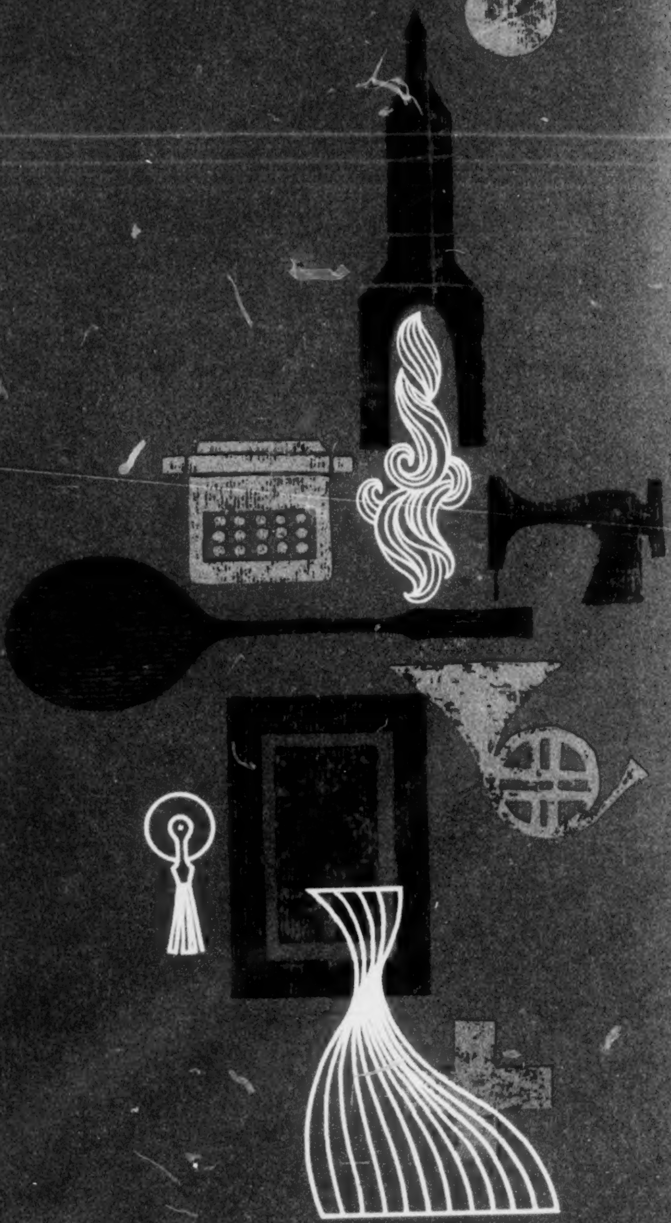
Your Newspaper: HOW IT HELPS YOU IN SCHOOL



Social Studies

History is the story of what has happened in the past—and also what is happening right now. Students 100 years from now may be studying about something you read today in your newspaper.

The difference is this: you're reading about it only minutes or hours after it happened. It is still NEWS. And that is why it is so exciting.

PROJECT: Make a scrapbook of the most important newspaper stories for several weeks and try to decide whether any of them will be mentioned in history books 2,000 years from now. Give reasons why you think your selections will be remembered in history.

Reading your newspaper is like seeing what is happening all over the world.

In one column you may read an article about an event in London. In the next column, the dateline (the place from which the article came) may be Hong Kong. You may find that such places seem less far away and less strange to you when you read about something which occurred there only hours ago.

PROJECT: Make your newspaper bring the places of the world closer together for you. Clip headlines on the day's major news. Then put a map of the world on the wall. Thumbtack each headline to the map beside the city from which that story came. Do this every day for a week. It will help you see where your newspaper "comes from." And it will make those strange, faraway cities seem more real.

The newspaper is a daily course in social studies. By reading it, you learn how your local government operates and what they are doing. You may learn, for instance, that your city has a mayor and a City Council; and news articles will tell you what kinds of tasks they are doing and what changes in the city they have decided on.

PROJECT: Study your newspaper for several weeks. Clip every story which is about your City Council. Then select somebody to report, in his own words, what the council did during that period and how the lives of those who live in your city may be changed by it.

You can follow the activities of any number of organizations in this way. Try it with your school board or your favorite baseball team.

One of the jobs of newspaper editors is to decide what things they think are most important. Every day they receive many times as much material as they can print, and they must choose which to use in their newspapers.

They must decide which of the articles are interesting enough to be on Page One. Then they must decide which article should get the most important (biggest) headline and which the next most important.

PROJECT: Study Page One of your

newspaper today. Try to decide why the editor rated the stories in the order in which he did. Then be your own editor. Pick the ten most interesting events in your school in the last week and list them in the order of the importance you think they have. Explain to your classmates why you've rated them as you have. See whether they agree with you.

We have said the editorial page is the place for opinions—of the editors, of the columnists and of the readers through letters to the editor. The editorials and the columns and the letters may praise, condemn, suggest, interpret or explain.

Editorials are usually written to contain an introduction, in which an idea is presented; a middle part, in which the idea is discussed; and a conclusion, in which an opinion is given about the idea.

This opinion frequently tells why, according to the editorial writer, something happened the way it did.

PROJECT: Read about an event on the front page of your newspaper and write an editorial about it.

Is this a good event or a bad one? If it is bad, what harm will it bring to your city or your nation? What do you as an editor think should be done to correct the harm or to keep events like this from happening again?

Asking yourself questions like this about everything that happens will not only make you a good editorial writer, it will make you a good citizen.

As you read your newspaper, you find certain pieces of news go on for days—sometimes years. Articles in the newspaper each day tell one more chapter in these continued stories. World War II was such a situation—it was reported every day in your newspaper for five years; there were thousands of articles about it.

Some kinds of news start with a bang and a big headline. An earthquake is like that.

Other kinds start small and get bigger. An Atlantic hurricane is one of these. The first news article may be a short one, saying simply that a hurricane has been sighted 500 miles from land in the Caribbean Sea. As the storm nears shore, the daily article gets bigger. And when the wind strikes land, the story may become the biggest one on Page One.

PROJECT: Trace some continuing event in your newspaper for one or more weeks. Clip the articles about it and make a display of them for your classmates. Show how the articles grew longer or shorter during that period and how they moved onto or off Page One as the event grew more or less important.

Science

We live in a time of fast scientific progress. Thousands of persons are busy all day everyday simply learning the things that man has never known before about science and medicine and space.

Your newspaper prints articles about these scientific changes and discoveries. These things haven't had

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time to get into your textbooks yet; they're too new. They'll become a part of tomorrow's textbooks.

PROJECT: Watch your newspaper for several weeks. Clip every story about scientific progress – discoveries, new kinds of satellites, air speed records and so on. Then make a report to your class on what a few weeks have brought in the way of new scientific things.

Everybody is interested in the weather. Your newspaper prints the forecast (what the weather is going to be like in the future) and the records (what the weather was like in the past).

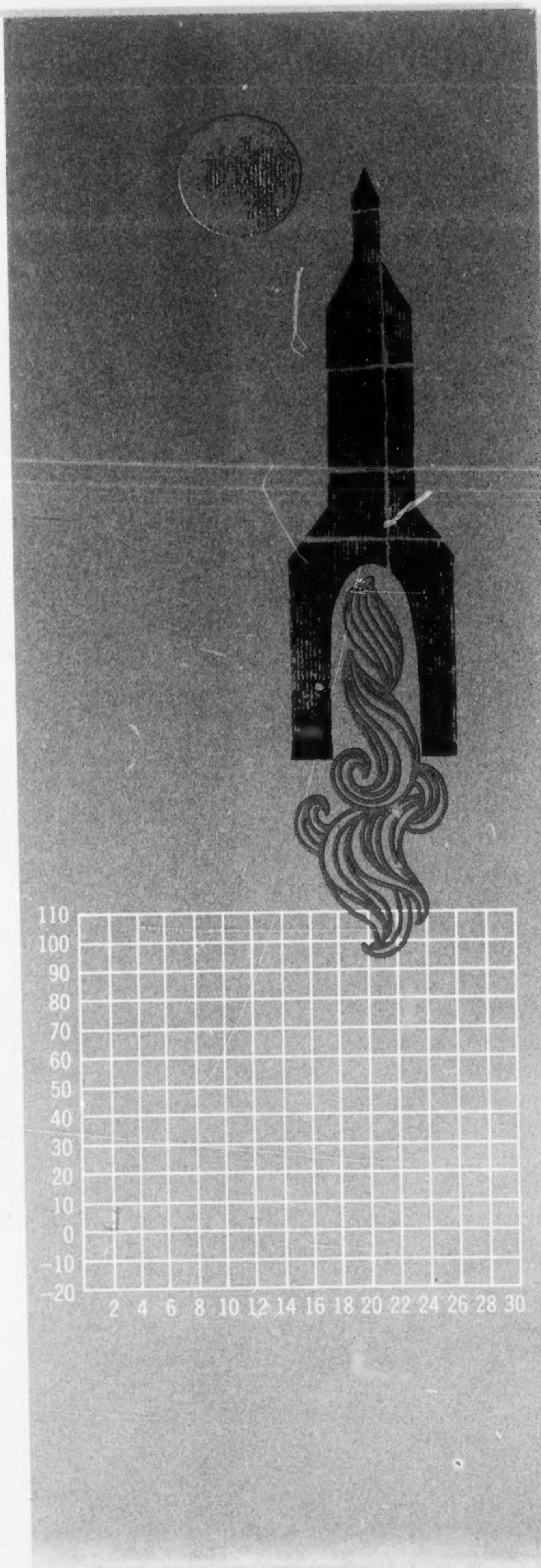
These records show what the temperatures were like yesterday – how hot it got; how cold it got. They show whether it rained and how much. They show which way the wind blew and how fast.

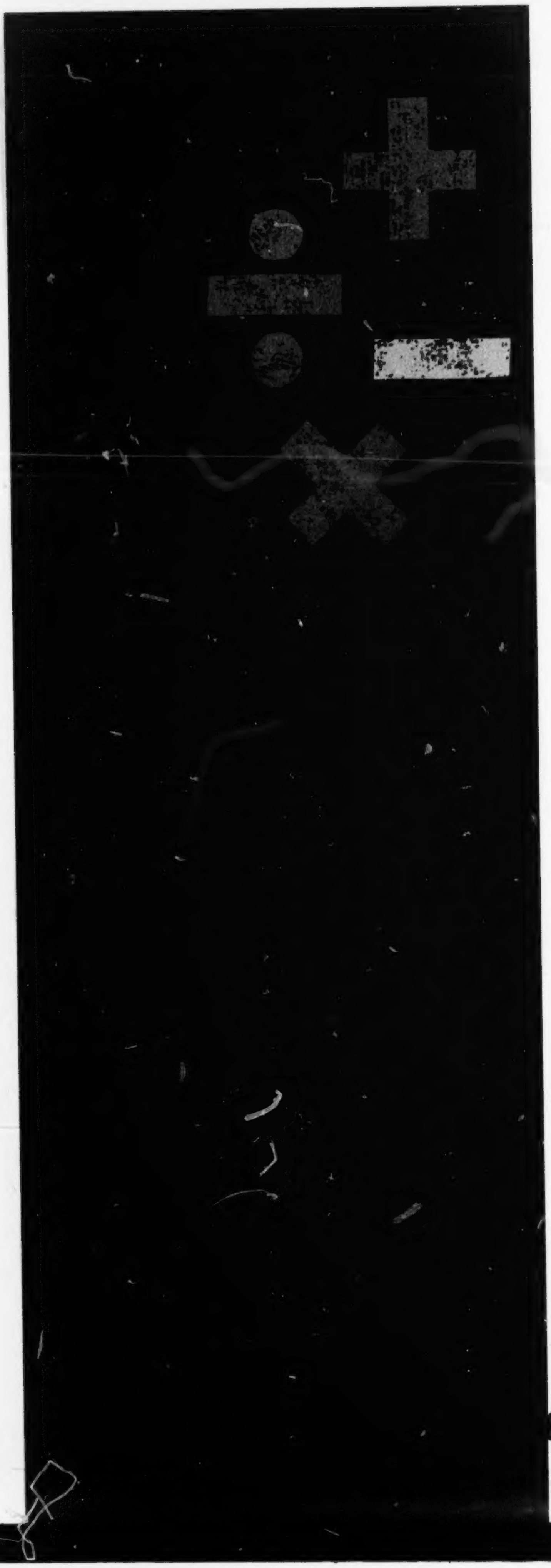
PROJECT: Sometimes it's easier to understand a lot of figures if you make a graph. Make a graph showing the highest temperature every day for a month. You'll probably find yesterday's high temperature figure recorded each day in your newspaper.

Here's the way to make the graph:

For the first day of the month, make a dot on the up-and-down line numbered 1 and on the side-to-side line numbered with the figure which was the highest temperature that day.

For the second day of the month, make a dot on the line numbered 2 where it meets the line for the highest temperature that day.





Then draw a line connecting the two dots.

Extend the line each day during the month. In 30 days, you'll have a quick picture of how the temperature went up and down during the month—and you'll have studied something that experts also study.

Mathematics

Ours is a world of mathematics, and it is becoming more so.

As we reach farther out in space, we have new kinds of needs for the engineer, the scientist, the mathematician.

But math also has its part in the old familiar things . . . such as baseball.

A .387 batting average may be many things, including a ticket to the major leagues for such a heavy hitter. But, first of all, it is a decimal fraction—and one that most boys in the United States have no difficulty understanding.

Equally clear to most boys is the .500 standing of a team that has won 12 games and lost 12.

PROJECT: Check the standings of the major league teams on the sports page of your newspaper.

To aid your knowledge of decimal fractions—and for the sake of your own curiosity—figure the percentage of each team (a) if it wins its next game and (b) if it loses.

Then draw up sets of standings of the teams based on your figures. One of these sets will be an advance "peek" at tomorrow.

Advertisements are a kind of news – news about what's for sale and how much it costs. This news is important because prices change. Sometimes your dollar buys more hamburger, sometimes less. From the ads you can learn how well your family will be able to feed, clothe and house itself on the amount of money your parents earn.

PROJECT: Pretend you have $6 with which to feed a family of four for one day. Will it be enough?

From the food advertisements in your newspaper, work out a menu of food items which you might buy. Decide how many pounds of each thing you'll need and figure out how much it will cost. Then add the figures and see whether your $6 will buy enough of these items – or whether you'll have to switch to other, less expensive foods.

In this project, you'll learn something about the problems of being a mother or father.

Many of you will earn your living by making goods or doing services. You will have to decide what price you must charge, and you must find buyers willing to pay that price.

This must be high enough to cover your costs. It must also pay a profit – money for you and your family to live on and to save. Otherwise, you won't be able to stay in business.

One cost will be that of finding a buyer for your goods or services. Advertising is a way of finding such a buyer. An advertisement tells what is for sale and where and, in most instances, for what price. A certain percentage of those who see the advertisement will want what you have to sell and will come to buy it from you.

Classified advertisements – sometimes called want ads – are a fascinating kind of advertising. A classified section probably contains a box telling how much the ads cost, or you can telephone the newspaper to find out.

PROJECT: As practice for your possible future task of selling, pretend you have five different items for sale. Look up your newspaper's classified advertising rate per word and figure how many words you can buy for the money you have to spend. Perhaps you can buy, say, 20 words every day for a week.

If so, try to write an inviting ad in that number of words. Compare your ad with those of your classmates and decide who has written the one that will sell the most items.

Your newspaper contains financial news; it may have an entire section. This deals with news of businesses and with the stock market.

The stock market is a place where people buy and sell shares of various businesses. Your parents may own shares of stock. This means they are part owners of a company or companies.

If so, they read the financial page for several reasons:

1. It tells them what's happening to the businesses in which they already own shares.

2. It gives them news about other businesses in which they might like to own shares.

The directors of one of these businesses may decide to divide the profits by voting "a dividend." This means your parents will get some money. The financial section may have news about that.

This section also will tell them how much some of the shares they own are worth. The market value of a company's shares may change from day to day. If it is a well-run company, the value increases. That means your parents' shares become worth more.

So every day your newspaper prints stock market tables. These are lists showing the prices of shares of stock in many companies.

PROJECT: Imagine that you have $1,000 to invest in stocks. With this sum, "buy" shares of your favorite companies. Then watch the stock tables for a month to see whose shares go up or down in price and whose go up or down the most. By multiplying each day's price per share by the number of shares you "bought," you can keep track of whether your $1,000 has grown or shrunk.

Whatever the results, you will sense some of the excitement of owning a part of this free-enterprise America.

English

Your newspaper tries to be simple. It wants to be understood easily by everyone. So it avoids hard words and long sentences.

The greatest writers who ever lived tried to do the same thing. The better you are able to do this—write simply and say exactly what you mean—the better you will be understood in this world. And you must be understood to live.

Study several news articles and note how clearly and briefly the writer has stated his ideas. See if you can find unnecessary words in each article.

Note the lead. How many words does it contain? Twenty? Thirty? Probably no more.

The reporter has learned to write simply. He can attend any complex event and then write a clear and concise lead which will tell you at a glance exactly what happened or interest you in reading further.

Nearly everything after the lead will be just details expanding on that brief introduction.

PROJECT: Practice writing short leads. Have a classmate relate an incident that has happened to him. Then see who can write the shortest sentence that tells what happened. The sentence mustn't leave out anything important—and it mustn't include anything unimportant.

Although reporters try to write simply, newspapers must print articles about complex subjects—about science, medicine, the space age.

These articles sometimes use words which are not a part of everyday speech. Usually a newspaper using such a word will try to define it.

Whether it's defined or not, the word can become a part of your vocabulary.

From reading the rest of the story,

you can learn its meaning. Or you can look it up in the dictionary.

PROJECT: Clip several articles from your newspaper. Read them and mark each word that is new to you. Notice how often the newspaper story makes the meaning of strange words clear and thus strengthens your grasp of the language.

If in doubt as to the meaning of a word, be sure to check the dictionary. Then tell your classmates about your new words – the ones that reading the newspaper gave to you.

You noticed earlier that headlines come in certain shapes and sizes.

There can be only so many lines of type in a headline and only so many letters in a line – yet the headline must tell the hurrying reader what the story is about or interest him in reading further.

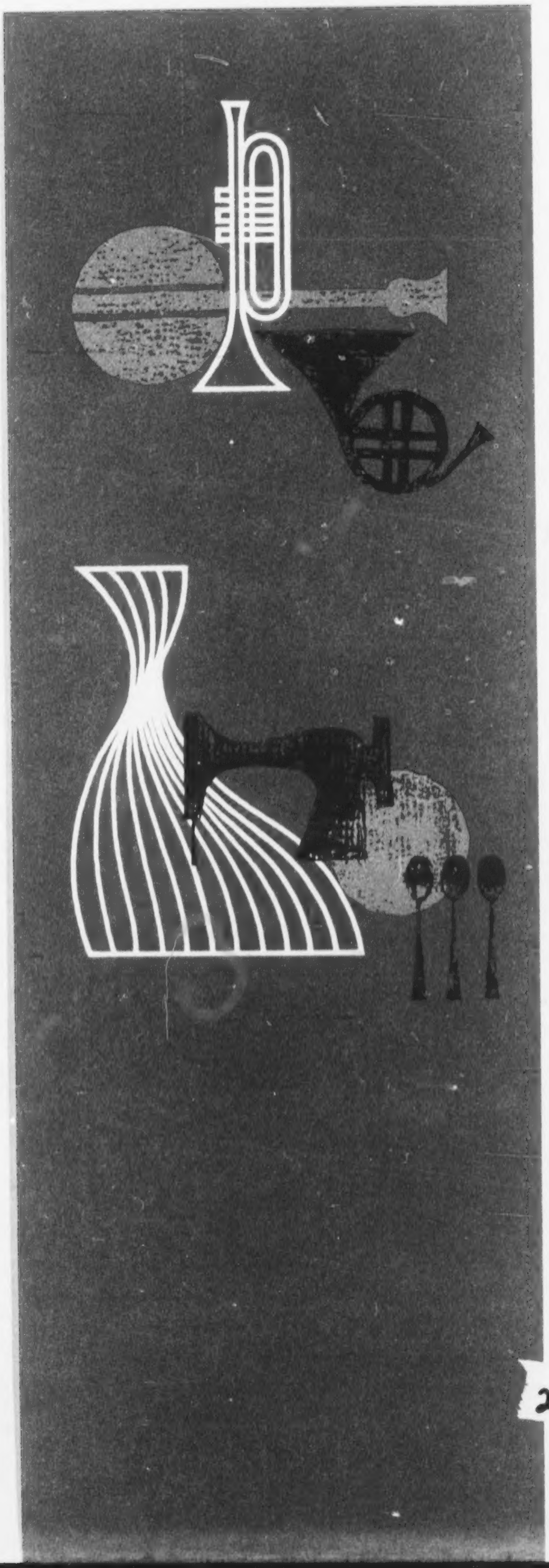
It always does the job, even though there may be hundreds of words in the story and only four or five in the headline. Writing good headlines requires great skill.

Take this headline for example:

Zoo Expects
One Millionth
Visitor Today

This headline has three lines and no more than 13 letters and spaces in its longest line.

PROJECT: To develop skill in handline words, practice writing a headline of this same shape and size. Choose some school event and describe it in three lines of not more than 13 letters and spaces a line. The



shortest line should have at least ten letters and spaces; if it has less, the headline will look "skinny" or "ragged." The head should be in present tense, and it mustn't be a single letter too long—or it won't fit.

The news columns of your newspaper have articles of three kinds; the first describes things that have happened in the last few hours—a train wreck, for instance; the second tells about things that are scheduled to happen—Congress will open tomorrow; the third kind describes things that have been going on for some time.

The article about the train wreck is called a spot news story. That's because it has happened at a particular spot—and also at a particular time.

The story about the opening of Congress is called an advance story.

An example of the third kind of article might be an interview with a teacher who has spent 40 years at his job. It might tell about interesting or funny things that have happened to him. Perhaps it would include his advice for young teachers or for students.

The article about the teacher is called a feature story. It is published because the teacher has been an interesting man for a long time—not because anything unusual has happened to him on the day it is printed.

Editors say a fascinating feature story could be written about you—and about every living being. Such a story tells of the most unusual thing about a person, and there's something unusual about each of us.

PROJECT: Interview the person who sits next to you in class. Keep asking questions till you learn something unusual about this person—his hobby, something he has done, what happened on a trip he took. Write a feature story about this unusual thing. See how interesting you can make it.

Now that you realize the job isn't easy, read feature stories in your newspaper and see what the writers have done to make them hold your attention.

Homemaking

One of the newspaper's jobs, you will recall, is to help readers live better.

If you are a student in homemaking, you will find the newspaper helps homemakers in several ways.

There are articles on home buying, interior decoration and gardening. There are stories and patterns to help you make your own clothing. There are tips on solving everyday household problems. There are interesting features on how better to handle the family budget. The food articles and menus, together with the grocery advertisements, suggest many interesting meal possibilities.

PROJECT: From the food items advertised in your newspaper for a week, develop a seven-day menu for your family.

PROJECT: Clip the recipes contained in your newspaper for one week; select a single meal. Work out a step-by-step plan for preparing this meal, listing the time at which you will have to do each thing in order to make it all come out, steaming hot and ready to serve, at a certain hour.

Music

Your newspaper is the mirror of the music life of your city. It tells about the concerts, the ballets, the musical plays that are being presented. It tells you that these events are to take place and, after the opening night of some of these, its critics tell you what they thought of them. In a sense, they "grade" these activities as a teacher does.

PROJECT: Clip all articles about music from your newspaper for two or three weeks. Then group these articles by subject, take notes on them and prepare a 250-word report on music activities in your city. Do such activities go on regularly? Are they varied? Are the performers outstanding? Would you say that your city ranks high or low as a center of culture?

PROJECT: Attend or listen to several concerts. Keep a detailed record of the name of the conductor, the selections played and your reaction to the program. The newspaper carries announcements of forthcoming concerts and special programs.

PROJECT: Make a music scrapbook. Clip from your newspaper everything of interest to music lovers. Include stories about music conductors, news items about music and reviews of concerts and musical plays. Your newspaper will publish pictures of performers, stories about their lives and feature articles about music. All should find their way into your scrapbook.

Athletics

Your newspaper hopes you will be a good student because intelligent, educated men and women will be needed to keep our nation strong and successful in tomorrow's world.

But you should have a healthy body and the fun of taking part in games, too.

Your newspaper tries to help you have that fun.

It prints many columns of sport news. In these columns, you can learn much about how games are played. You will feel better equipped when you try to play these games.

In the comment columns, you'll read about ethics and sportsmanship. The interviews with great athletes often tell how they learned to play so well.

Your newspaper offers stories of interest for you as an athlete in other places beside the sports section.

In the medical column, a physician may tell you how to lead the healthy life that will give you an athlete's body.

And the food pages contain articles on nutrition, the study of a balanced diet, the kind you need to be healthy and strong.

PROJECT: Check your newspaper for a month and clip from it every article which would interest an athlete. Then make a report to your classmates on the rules of health, diet, training, and game skills which you found.

Art

The newspaper will keep you informed of developments in the field of art. Art exhibits are announced, and news concerning other art events will appear. Watch for stories about recent discoveries of primitive art (the art of people who lived many years ago), the sale of masterpieces, interviews with famous artists and information about "modern" art.

There are many examples of art in your newspaper. There are many photographs and drawings. Advertisements use lots of drawings.

And of course the comics are a form of art. Notice especially how good these drawings must be in the single panel cartoons. Everything must be told in one picture.

Another interesting example of art is the editorial page cartoon. Sometimes a good editorial cartoon will tell you as much as the editorial.

PROJECT: Find a story in your newspaper which will be valuable to your art class. Bring the story to class for a report.

PROJECT: Look around your school for something which might make a good cartoon. Draw your idea and let your classmates see it. What were their reactions? Did you get your idea across? It's difficult to think up and draw good cartoons.

PROJECT: Clip editorial page cartoons and bring to class. Without reading the accompanying editorial, can your classmates understand what the artist was trying to say?

Other ways it helps you

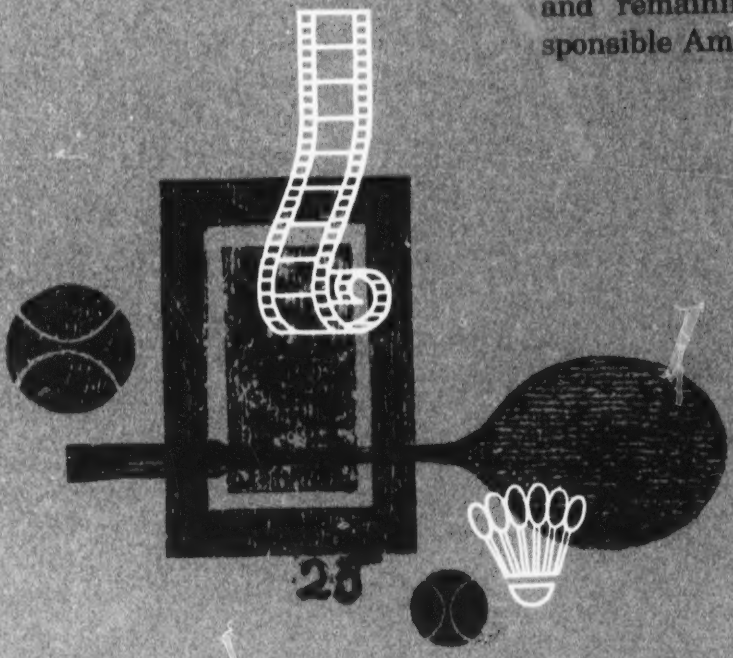
In more ways than you realize, your newspaper is eager to help you. It seeks to have you learn more about the world and more about the newspaper itself.

In many cases, a newspaper welcomes student groups for tours of its building. Or it may be glad to send members to speak before your clubs or assemblies.

Copley Productions has produced films and filmstrips for school use on such subjects as how a newspaper is produced, careers in journalism, the role of advertising and how to use the newspaper as a classroom tool. The films and filmstrips are available through any Copley newspaper.

Many newspapers also produce books like this one, telling you about newspapers.

These books seek to help you to sense the excitement and importance of the newspaper – the textbook that we use all through life in becoming and remaining well-informed, responsible American citizens.



Teaching
Aids
for the
Social Sciences

Social Studies
Anthropology
Economics
Geography
History
Political Science
Sociology

Copley Newspapers
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TEACHING AIDS FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

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INTRODUCTION

Under the Constitution of the United States, the newspaper is assured freedom to present the news when and as it happens. In fulfilling the responsibilities and obligations implicit in this freedom, the newspaper provides a comprehensive service to persons of all ages, all educational backgrounds, and all economic levels.

The newspaper is unique in our society. No other medium of information even tries to record as many of the innumerable events that are of concern to man; the very nature of other mediums limits both their subject matter and audience.

No other medium of mass communication influences or reflects public opinion and public concern as much as the newspaper. Directly or indirectly, most of what Americans know about world, national, state, and local affairs comes from facts and ideas communicated to them by newspapers.

Although a newspaper provides a service, it is also a financial enterprise which must make money to stay in business. It is essential that newspapers remain financially independent enterprises, free of all government controls save only those which would prevent violations of the rights and privileges of citizens. It is only through this independence that newspapers can fulfill their role as the citizens watchdog in society.

In this 20th century, with news being made much faster than textbooks can print it, the role of the newspaper as a medium of information has assumed greater proportions than ever before. If the textbook is deficient--if it is not up to date--where else may one go but to the newspaper to bridge this gap?

It is little wonder, then, that educators today have termed the newspaper a "living textbook" and regularly use it as a part of their curriculum. They have found that it is an instructional aid which can be used to supplement the teaching of any subject. It has been proved that it serves as an excellent motivating medium to learning by pointing out the application of topics that might otherwise seem trivial. It provides some material which will attract most any student, regardless of his intelligence level, prior interest, or past experience. And, perhaps most important of all, its use encourages critical and analytical thinking.

With the increased emphasis being placed on inquiry problems in the social sciences, the newspaper becomes an even more valuable tool. It is ideal as a source for information on a wide range of topics.

The social sciences are the study of man and his interaction with his physical and social environments and the study of man's interdependence, individually and in groups. The newspaper is a mirror which reflects man, his actions, and his interactions, and thereby is an excellent tool for the social science teacher.

This publication of the Department of Education, Copley Newspapers, distills the combined findings concerning the social sciences of recent Newspaper in the Classroom workshops at the University of California, Los Angeles and adds to them methods already successfully used in the schools in areas in which Copley newspapers are published and in many other school districts in the United States and foreign countries.

The work is intended for use in junior and senior high schools and is divided into the following subject areas:

Social Studies
Anthropology
Economics
Geography
History
Political Science
Sociology

The sections have been prepared in such a manner as to make them suitable for use at any grade level in junior and senior high schools. In the United States History section, for example, the section is suitable for use at whatever grade level the subject is taught.

Information about this booklet and other school services of the Department of Education, Copley Newspapers, may be obtained from any of the following department offices:

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Copley Newspapers

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* A Copley Newspaper

Social Studies

Although there are many techniques in teaching social studies, there are only two methods: (1) inquiry and (2) exposition or "we tell the kids."

Inquiry in the classroom should include a balance between simulated discovery-learning and directed instruction. It should include a balance among analytic, integrative, and policy modes of studying societal phenomena.

The daily newspaper--and only the daily newspaper--supplements itself each day on local, national, and international levels with a constant stream of new information--updating, correlating, and adding completely new material. Since texts are outdated before they are issued, the newspaper is a necessity in the use of inquiry.

Social studies includes those sciences which study human relationships, interaction, and the results of those relationships. Often these are abstract sciences -- sociology, history, political science, geography, anthropology, and economics. The teacher must be able to relate the social sciences to the real, everyday world.

Each teacher must make his own decision as to how he will use newspapers to supplement and enrich his regular course of study. A wide variety of possibilities exists.

Several years ago the junior high school in Grand Junction, Colorado, burned and most of the textbooks were destroyed. All the social studies teachers obtained copies of the daily newspaper -- and continued teaching social studies.

A sociology teacher in San Diego says that he has newspapers available on the first day of class, since that first week is chaotic and often it is impossible to begin the lesson plan because of missing texts. He adds that this practice sets the pace for the semester and students gain a feeling for what is to follow.

Some teachers plan a unit within the class for the study of newspapers. When this is possible, the class can delve thoroughly into the operation of a newspaper, its role in society, and its influence on our country's past, present, and future. When such a unit is not possible, and when the newspaper is used as a supplement to other materials throughout the semester, a brief study of the newspaper itself still can be fitted into other units, such as:

1. The financial posture of a newspaper, its dependence on advertising for revenue, and its political-economic position can be studied when dealing with economics.

2. The role of the newspaper in the development of this country can be studied during United States history classes.

3. The influence the newspaper wields as "the fourth estate in government" fits naturally into the study of political science or United States government.

4. The divisions of the newspaper -- sports, women's, advertisement, youth -- can be studied during a sociology or anthropology class.

Whenever the newspaper is used, teachers have found it especially valuable in doing research as well as in actual teaching projects. In many instances, such as a coup d'etat in some country, the newspaper is the only source of reference until years later when the event is duly recorded in a textbook.

Many teachers desire to get away from the old idea of "current events." Sociologists are concerned with understanding what will be of value to the student long after mere current events have been forgotten. In this respect the newspaper can accomplish certain educational goals.

1. Helping students develop the habit of reading newspapers. Our form of government is dependent on an informed electorate, making newspapers indispensable. The habit of newspaper reading can develop citizens who can understand:

   A. Concepts

   B. Principles

   C. Forces

   D. Structures

   E. Processes

2. Helping students become aware of their own part in the making of history -- that history is not something that happened only a long time ago, but is in the process of happening every day.

3. Showing students the difference between fact and opinion, and how the good newspaper tries to keep the two separate.

4. Giving practice in reading material with which he is directly related. The teacher should encourage students

to read the newspaper:

  A. Skeptically

  B. Selectively

  C. Thoroughly

  D. Accurately

  E. Questioningly

5. Develop other skills besides reading, including listening, speaking, and thinking.

It would be impossible to list all the possibilities for using the newspaper in the social studies classroom, but the following outline should give some idea of the scope:

1. Newspapers in the social studies classroom can be used as a tool to help students become better readers.

   A. By introducing them to new terms, names, and concepts in daily news events

   B. By fostering in their thinking and understanding of news placement, contrasting opinions, points of view, and relationships between opposites

   C. By teaching them to read critically and not to accept every printed word without question

   D. By instilling in them the practice of reading the newspaper habitually

2. Newspapers can be used as supplemental tools in the teaching of social studies.

   A. The newspaper cannot answer every question the student asks, but it can illustrate and suggest alternates, as well as pose new questions.

   B. Textbooks are out of date almost as soon as they are printed, therefore use of the newspaper to bring into focus events of an immediate nature can give texts added depth. An example would be in the study of the Vietnam War. Background material on the French occupation of that area may be available, but no textbook is up-to-date enough to deal with events there in the past five years.

3. Newspapers can be used in the social studies classroom to develop better citizens.

    A. For more than half the high school students the senior social studies class will be the last academic preparation he has before becoming a voting citizen. Democracy is fed by a constant flow of information and ideas, and the American citizen cannot fulfill his obligation without a grasp of the use of newspapers to keep himself informed of the actions of his government.

    B. With the newspaper as an added textbook, the high school student can see that the function of the newspaper is as an unofficial ombudsman for the people. In this sense the press is a function of the process of government.

4. There are many specific projects in which the newspaper may be used as a tool in the social studies class.

    A. Clippings

        (1) Scrapbooks, bulletin boards, news kiosks, photo montages and headline collections can be projects alone or can be used in conjunction with other projects (such as oral or written reports).

    B. News items as springboards

        (1) Model press conferences, city council, senate, congressional, school board meetings, etc., can be suggested by a news story or series.

        (2) Game playing, using a news story situation, can provide students with choices faced by those in power. For example, students can assume the roles of city school administrators and minority citizens demanding construction of a new college in a ghetto area. In resolving the conflicts, students realize that simplistic solutions never solve complex problems.

        (3) Using a news story or feature, the students can choose a semester project, say on one country or area. Research for the final report, either written or oral, would be taken from both newspaper files and the public library.

(4) A particular issue can be the subject of a newspaper published by the students themselves. If mechanical reproduction is possible, such as mimeographing, the paper can be as small as one or two pages, with news and editorial sections, using the daily newspaper as a model.

(5) Debates and forums, using issues from the newspaper, can involve students. The teacher's role here, of course, is to become well informed prior to the debate to insure a balanced presentation.

(6) Outside speakers on the pros and cons of issues can add dimension to issues reported in the newspaper. They can be:

a. Experts on issues from the city or state government

b. Newspaper reporters, editors, or columnists

C. Special Projects

(1) Maintain a file of news items, on one subject or country, or a comprehensive collection of all news for a specific period of time.

(2) Create a history calendar either of past events or of current events as they happen. All students can be assigned to bring in one event a day. At the end of the week the seven most important can be chosen by the class. After discussion, they can be pasted, calendar-like, on a bulletin board.

(3) A piece of legislation can be followed through the legislature in newspaper stories.

(4) Comparison of news coverage between newspapers, television, and radio. What are the special benefits of each medium?

(5) List newspaper quotes.

(6) Discuss editorial cartoons, then let the students try creating their own.

(7) A list of names and terms can be used on tests.

(8) A spot news quiz takes on more interest when students drop assigned clippings into a news box. Then they draw out another. After a short study period, each gives an oral report on the clipping.

(9) Bulletin board maps can be correlated to news clippings or headlines by attaching colored string to the map location and the clipping.

(10) Assign the news stories after a short lecture on the five Ws and the H (who, what, when, where, why, and how).

(11) Practice writing headlines. This gives the teacher the opportunity to explain the inverted triangle style of the news story construction and how the essential facts should be in the lead paragraph.

(12) Study advertisements for content, with emphasis on how the advertiser attracts the reader. Devices of advertising can be discussed, as well as the role of advertising in maintaining a free press.

(13) Practice skimming. Students can be shown how to read down the middle of a column to increase their speed, without losing comprehension. Few people have the time to read all the newspaper, but by learning to skim, the reader can get the most out of his newspaper reading time. A device to facilitate skimming is to draw two red lines down the column a short distance in from both margins, thus marking off the center section. Then have students practice reading just between those lines.

(14) Select an important news story and have students, in group discussion, predict the outcome over the next few weeks or months. This can become a weekly discussion, bringing events up to date and giving students a chance to modify their ideas as the situation changes.

(15) Discussion drawing parallels between current and past events. After researching, students find that history, while it does not repeat itself, does provide analogies to past events.

(16) Blackboard quizzes: The teacher can put some 20 names and terms taken from today's newspaper on the board, then give students, acting in teams, a time limit in finding them in the newspaper. Points can be given and tallied at the end of the week.

(17) Relief maps can be created out of newspaper mache to illustrate the typography of an area in the news.

(18) One assignment can be to write letters to the editor, with an issue in the news as the subject. Students should choose their own points of view, but should substantiate their opinions with fact. They should be encouraged to send their letters to their hometown newspaper. Even if they are not published, students can experiment with making their statements as concise as possible. Often such letters are published, giving the entire class new interest. Often students don't realize that anybody is entitled to write to the editor, and that such letters are often published.

(19) Crossword puzzles can be worked in groups. Simple crosswords can be made up using local places and persons' names in state and local government.

No suggestion is made here that such a program may supplant a normal course and an assigned text in social studies. But the teacher who will venture out on a worthwhile tangent will inspire his students and enable them to gain added understanding.

News doesn't just happen in a prescribed, convenient plan. It happens all the time, and an imaginative teacher will take the opportunity to add this dimension of newspaper immediacy in the teaching of social studies.

Anthropology

Anthropology -- the study of man by man -- overlaps all other disciplines.

The proper study of anthropology is the entire spectrum of human behavior, and where else is such a generalized view available but in the daily newspaper? The science itself, by definition and practice, is a way of looking at the variety of ways human beings live, and the modern newspaper brings this information to the student on a daily basis.

Anthropology is involved with at least three questions:

1. What am _I_?
2. What are _we_?
3. How do we interact?

A primary assumption of the science is that a better understanding of the culture can be had by getting outside it. The task of the secondary school is not to make little anthropologists out of students but to help them understand their own society by seeing others. The more a student can rediscover of the precepts of anthropology on his own, the more complete will be his understanding.

Anthropology can be broken down into two areas of study: anthropology as history (Physical Anthropology) and as a behavioral science (Cultural Anthropology). At least five subdivisions exist: physiological anthropology, archeology, anthropological linguistics, ethnology, and social anthropology. All are concerned with events and behavior of human beings.

Newspapers, too, are concerned with events and behavior. The newspaper is a microcosm of the culture that produces it. It mirrors the truths, falsehoods, myths, traditions, and fears of and about the people, things, and events that are involved in the news.

The newspaper is limited as an anthropological tool only in that it is produced from within one culture, that is, it is ethnocentristic.

These are some of the ways the newspaper can be used as an aid in teaching anthropology:

1. As a daily journal of behavior
2. As a textbook of comparative behavior, both of subcultures (educated/uneducated, affluent/poor, business/labor, black/white) and between ours and other societies

3. As an instrument for learning one's own cultural tradition including historical reference, heroes, holidays, etc.

4. As a vehicle for carrying the student to experiences he may never have personally, such as going to the moon

5. As a communal diary of the progress of man in coping with and altering his environment. Of all forms of animal life, only man modifies his environment with tool-making, invention, and innovation.

6. As a record of archeological discoveries

Anthropology, more than any other discipline, involves on site observation by the student, because field circumstances cannot be duplicated in the classroom. However, it is possible to dissect one's own culture to some extent, as well as our perceptions of other cultures, through the medium of the daily newspaper. Specific projects can include:

1. News boards and scrapbooks of clippings can be used covering a single country over a specified period of time or during the relationship between two countries in time of cultural exchange or strife (a sister-city program, war, a trade agreement, etc.).

2. A news photo montage showing human reactions to changes in environment can become a semester project in itself or can be a supplement to clipping projects.

3. News clippings can be springboards for further study. For example, a news feature on undersea exploration could spin off into a classroom project involving writing to government agencies, demonstrations of underwater survival gear, even field trips to sea laboratories.

4. A bulletin board headline collection attached to a map or globe with colored yarn can be the focus of a simple project or can supplement other projects using photographs or clippings.

5. Advertisements are good indices of cultural expectations and taboos. For instance, cosmetic advertisements reflect the ideal woman or man. In newspapers, the students can see how certain sections are geared for certain audiences, such as the women's pages, sports pages and business section. Advertisements can be clipped, arranged on a board with news stories and features where relationships exist. An example might be an ad for skirts along with a women's page feature on the changing hemlines.

6. A running check on vital statistics -- marriages, divorces, births -- can give students insights into how the individual is treated by the legal machinery and tradition of our society.

7. The law and propriety frequently require the language of news copy to be full of analogy, euphemism and allusion. A one-day project could be to assign three or four students to a page of the newspaper. In a given time period they should mark certain linguistic techniques they find with colored markers. Of particular interest to high school students might be a project to compile a short dictionary of these terms translated into the current jargon used among young people.

8. Interaction of official groups can be studied. For example, a presidential efficiency order can have repercussions for months down through channels of government agencies.

9. Obituaries can be broken down to show the whole spectrum of a single individual's life -- birth, youth, schooling, profession, marriage, memberships, military service, and accomplishments.

10. Newspaper comics are a rich source of mythology and hero figures. Who is glorified in comics and who is the villain? Comics can be arranged with relevant news and feature stories on a board or in a scrapbook.

11. All sections, but particularly news and women's pages, show how other cultures are imprinted on and modified by our own -- from the use of the Greek alphabet in fraternity names to the assigning of foreign names to streets.

12. The newspaper library can provide the student with a better understanding of how his own culture has evolved. In many cities the newspapers are microfilmed as well as clipped according to subjects, then cross referenced. At most newspapers back issues of the newspaper may be examined by the public.

13. Game-and-role playing can give the student a feeling of how the other man's shoes feel on his own feet. Using newspaper stories as springboards, the students choose roles, say, in an imminent strike or a border dispute, then resolve the conflict through person-to-person confrontation.

14. To some extent the newspaper can provide the experience

of "culture shock." ("Hey! In France a premier can be deposed if he fails to win a vote of confidence," or, "Why are they using human labor instead of machines to build a dam in India?")

Economics

Economic literacy is vital to the survival of the American society. Yet, economic literacy cannot be easily achieved today.

Since the end of World War II the economic choices facing our nation have become more and more complicated. Four main problems have arisen:

1. An increased emphasis on production has increased concern about the depletion of raw materials and the distribution of goods produced.

2. There has been a greater emphasis on the desirability of income security.

3. Attitudes have changed toward spending and saving.

4. New theories and proposals have been advanced -- and some adopted -- for the use of the government's monetary and fiscal authority to achieve economic stability.

A high degree of economic sophistication is required to make decisions in any of these areas. Yet, in the United States where we take pride in our educational system, only 65 percent of high school students graduate. Of the graduates, only 58 percent go on to college. Thus, for the majority of students, high school is the last place in which they will receive formal instruction in economics.

Through the daily newspaper the citizen is informed of economic choices the nation as a whole must make. And it is from his newspaper that the voter learns of alternatives to and final consequences of these major decisions.

The newspaper thus is without peer in bridging the gap between the classroom and the world outside. Use of the newspaper in the classroom provides the teacher with a readily accessible supplementary tool in teaching economics, and it offers the student a source of information that can be of great value now and after he leaves school.

Before a student can intelligently understand the economic information in the newspaper he first must learn what a newspaper is. He should be informed regarding the following:

1. Types of information
    - A. News stories -- for information
    - B. Feature stories -- entertainment and information

   C. Editorials -- opinion, argument, special pleading

   D. Special sections -- women's, financial, sports

2. Role of the newspaper in the community

   A. Source of information

   B. Guardian of the community's rights

   C. Champion of the community's needs

   D. A marketplace where seller and buyer meet

The teacher can greatly increase the student's economic and general vocabulary by explaining and emphasizing unfamiliar words which appear in the newspaper.

Individual students or groups might concentrate on specific economic problems involving such matters as farm subsidies, tariffs, foreign trade, labor, and conservation. Have them save clippings about their areas of study over a period of time and expect them to become well informed on independent research for a report to the class on the problem and on possible solutions.

Studies could be made on how the economy of the nation is affected by the activities of agencies of government. These agencies could include:

1. Bureau of Budget

2. Interstate Commerce Commission

3. Securities and Exchange Commission

4. National Labor Relations Board

5. Supreme Court

6. Federal Reserve System

Similar studies could be made on such nongovernmental organizations as labor unions, the steel industry, and the farmers cooperatives.

In the newspaper the teacher will find opportunities to relate the function of our capitalistic system to the news items which illustrate its operation. These news items could include:

1. Dividend reports of corporations

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2. Wage increases and the possibility of an increase in prices
3. How productivity changes affect prices and profits
4. An increase or decrease in business failures as an illustration of the efficiency of the competitive system which weeds out wasteful or inefficient producers
5. The opening of new businesses locally and the formation of new industries on a national scale to fulfill growing needs
6. Operation of local, state, and federal governmental controls within the free enterprise system

Students should be helped to understand that everything that happens in the country has economic repercussions. They will learn this by reading and studying newspaper articles about such varied things as:

1. Changes in tariffs and the prices of sports cars
2. Tax increases and the price of gasoline
3. Bad weather and the price of food
4. Population shifts and increases in school taxes
5. Technological inventions and increased unemployment
6. The economic factors underlying social unrest

All sections of the newspaper will provide stories that could be utilized in a study of economics. The following list will illustrate the versatility of the newspaper:

1. News Section
    - A. Reports on governmental activities
        - (1) Students on special projects could use the items for class discussion.
        - (2) Discuss with the class the effect the activity might have on the economy.
        - (3) Study and analyze charts, maps, and graphs.
        - (4) Clarify new words or phrases.

B. Activities of foreign governments and companies

(1) Study effects on U. S. economy.

(2) Have some students specialize in activities of the European Common Market and the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

(3) Study effects on international trade and investment opportunities.

C. Cultural and social movements with economic implications

(1) Help students analyze economic forces which contributed to these movements.

(2) Study interpretive articles and columns about the movements. Could further developments be accelerated by future economic decisions?

2. Editorial Page

A. Study facts given by the editor to justify his editorial position on economic problems.

B. Compare differing editorials on economic subjects.

C. Analyze cartoons related to economics.

D. Study Letters to the Editor columns for public reaction. Have students write sample letters.

3. Women's Section

A. Study the impact of drastic fashion change on the garment industry as an example of competition in a free market.

B. Announcements concerning new household products can be related to the market price or a company's stock.

C. Teen-age fashions and fads can be related to the influence of specific buying groups on the market. This study might be a revelation to many students who do not realize to what degree they are influenced by advertising.

D. Handy hints, recipe columns, grooming features, entertainment advice can be reflected in the demand for foods and other products. Stories in this section often are geared to seasonal supplies.

4. Classified Advertising

   A. A check of help-wanted columns can disclose what fields need employees.

   B. Job-wanted ads can provide material for a study of unemployment patterns in the community.

5. Display Advertising

   A. Advertising creates demands and provides a marketplace where the consumer can exercise freedom of choice.

   B. New products and services are introduced through newspaper advertising.

   C. Display advertising can affect purchasing habits, such as installment buying, and can affect retailing trends, as demonstrated by an increase in discount houses and supermarkets.

6. Sports Section

   A. News stories about sales and trades of professional players and the salaries they receive can be used to illustrate the incentive and reward system of capitalism.

   B. Stories on new sports arenas and stadiums can illustrate the importance of financing and other activities in sports.

7. Financial Section

   A. Announcements of company reorganizations, mergers, proxy fights, and stock splits can be used to illustrate the operations of corporations.

   B. Market averages can be explained and studied for market trends.

   C. The functions of the stock market and the stock and bond reports in the newspaper can be explained.

   D. Individual students or groups can "buy" stocks, making a daily graph of price fluctuations and volume traded. Students can learn how stock yield is figured.

E. Announcements of stock sales by investment banking firms can be used in a discussion of how new issues are placed on the market.

F. Students should learn the difference between stocks and bonds, including why a person or firm might prefer one to the other. They should understand the difference between how bonds are bought and sold and how stocks are traded.

G. Labor news and its impact on business can be studied. Questions on government regulation, antimonopoly laws, minimum wage laws, and open shop and right-to-work laws can be developed.

H. Changes in laws covering proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, monopolies, profit, taxes, depletion, and depreciation allowances can be noted.

I. New inventions and techniques, awarding of government contracts, public improvement projects can be studied for their economic impact.

J. Announcements from foreign countries can provide a basis for studying foreign trade, investment opportunities, and expropriation of foreign holdings. Implications of rising levels of expectations in underdeveloped areas of the world can be noted and studied.

Geography

The special focus of geography is on the space that man occupies on the surface of the earth and how he uses that space. Nature divided land into geographical units, but man divides land into political units, which can pose more insurmountable barriers to his relationships with other men than those created by nature.

The elements, both physical and cultural, which are basic to the study of geography, are constantly changing. The geography teacher must keep abreast of these changes even though no textbook, reference book, map, or professional journal can present an accurate and current story of the earth. The geographer can find a wealth of material in the newspaper since it is the only medium that tries to cover every significant event in the world over a 24-hour period. The newspaper can be a valuable tool not only because it is current, but also because it is readily available and because it is inexpensive.

Where is one of the five fundamental facts in every news story. In telling where an event is taking place, the newspaper attaches the reader to the story spacially. Areas about which the student-reader has learned become much more interesting when he reads of them in his newspaper, because he finds out that things happening far away can affect him and his country directly.

The newspaper is its own daily supplement. Events unfold as continuities, and since the newspaper is concerned with how, who, what, when, why, and where it has to give spacial information as quickly and clearly as possible. This involves the use of maps, charts, verbal locations, place names, and datelines as well as mention of natural formations.

Other geographical phenomena are mentioned in newspapers, either in connection with fast-breaking news or as separate stories featuring this as the main topic. Some of these stories are on weather, agriculture, oceanography, water resources, natural disasters, and natural resources.

A news story can be better understood with knowledge of the geographic relationships of the countries, states, or cities involved. The opposite is also true--geography is enriched when keyed to news stories.

Even in the student's own operational domain, his community, city, state, and country, there is a gap between what the student knows and what really exists. A good news story will pinpoint exactly the location of an event, to such an extent that a reader can find it on a map. Using this information the student can find the news location and better understand what has happened.

If the event was a traffic accident, the student can see on a map that there is a curve in the road at that point, or a bridge, or that the location is an intersection where several streets converge. Even in such ordinary news events as a parade, a celebrity's travel route or the location of a water line can become more interesting when located in relation to the reader.

Some uses of the newspaper in specific geographic projects include:

1. Map exercises using news stories as starting points. For example, a story about an American company opening an overseas branch can spur the student to find out about the country, its population, transportation, natural wealth, and labor resources.

2. Game- and role-playing, with news stories as the focus, can add a dimension of involvement in a news event and the study of geography. For instance, students choose roles as officers of the company locating a new factory. Given specific choices of location, transportation, raw materials, labor costs, markets, power, and personal preference, the students face the conflicts of choice which real industrialists face in such a situation.

3. Clippings of articles, columns and photographs can be arranged on a board or in a scrapbook, both as individual projects and as committee or classroom projects.

4. A kiosk can be made by stacking cardboard boxes, then covering the sides with clippings and photographs. A globe can be placed on top of the kiosk with colored tape or yarn strung between the globe location of the news event and the clipping telling what happened. Such a kiosk can be the focal point of a geography corner where individual projects are assembled.

5. On individual projects, students should be encouraged to watch their home newspapers for mention of their project area or country, then to use these clippings in research and illustration for written and verbal reports.

6. Datelines from foreign lands, weather tables, and shipping lists can be used with a blank world map developed by the Copley Department of Education to teach place names and relationships. When students report on current events, they should be instructed to pin the clipping along the side of a blank world map on the bulletin board and then connect story and the place on the map with yarn or string. Other members of the class who might read the article later

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then could follow the yarn to the place mentioned. This has proved very effective with slower students.

7. Students can be asked to watch the newspaper for stories that illustrate how the different physical features of various areas of the earth affect people who live there.

8. The newspaper can be used to demonstrate that associations do exist on the earth. Stories can be found showing that large cities are experiencing problems of growth, housing shortages, urban sprawl, and crowded streets while rural areas are experiencing problems in the loss of population. Current stories found in the newspaper then can be related to similar information in textbooks.

9. The field is unlimited in the development of the thinking and reasoning processes in geography through the help of the newspaper. Stories about hurricanes, poverty, gold prices, scientific discoveries can lead, through the use of inquiry, to further study either in greater depth or in greater breadth.

10. The newspaper offers an excellent medium to demonstrate the importance of the subject matter being taught. Geography becomes alive in the daily newspaper by making the subject matter more relative and interesting. Nothing demonstrates better the advantages of having a broad geographic background.

11. Only through the newspaper can the latest political boundary changes in the world be learned. The textbook cannot do the job since it is at least five years old when it arrives at the school. On the other hand, the newspaper tries to cover every significant event everywhere in the world over the last 24 hours.

History

The newspaper is a living textbook of history. For this reason it fits naturally into the study of both American history and world history.

Our republic is dependent upon an informed electorate. A free press is essential to the democratic way of life, but a free press is of no value unless our citizens read it.

The long-range goal of teaching United States history in secondary schools is to help students become well-informed citizens. Hopefully, these citizens will understand questions of public policy and will contribute to their solution through the formulation of a sound public opinion.

The newspaper can contribute to the students sense of history by reminding them of their own participation in the history of the future.

Because current affairs is only a part of the work of the United States history class, the teacher should select or guide the students in the selection of the current topics for class discussion.

Topics chosen for discussion should pass three tests:

1. Availability of information
2. Interests of students
3. Significance to the local community, the American public as a whole, and the world

Suggestions for including a study of current affairs in the United States history class are:

1. Incidental treatment of news as events occur
2. Weekly current affairs period
3. Current affairs clubs
4. Extended study of current affairs for several days at various intervals
5. Incorporation of current affairs into regular course work

The following suggestions for special activities and reports might prove helpful, particularly to teachers who have had little experience in presenting current affairs:

1. Hold model meetings, such as congressional hearings on a bill, with certain students acting as members of the committee or as representatives of special interest groups.
2. Conduct an end-of-the-year survey of the nation's affairs, with predictions of developments on important problems.
3. Conduct class discussions of significant speeches.

The study of current affairs in relation to United States history may lead to the question of the proper handling of controversial issues. Here are suggested methods for the teacher in handling controversial issues:

1. Center attention on facts, making the controversy a secondary part of the discussion unless the controversy itself is obviously of prime importance.
2. Present all facts and opinions.
3. Promote discussion rather than argument.
4. The teacher should keep her own expression of opinion to a minimum.
5. Avoid starting the discussion of a controversial subject unless it can be completed in that period. It is difficult to hold arguments in abeyance for the next day.

Here is a table of correlations to help the teacher relate historical events to present-day happenings:

1.	Immigration to the new world	Displaced persons and refugees
2.	Colonial antipathy to George III	Attitude toward teacher and school authorities
3.	Articles of Confederation	United Nations
4.	Northwest Ordinance	Colonial policies in Africa
5.	U. S. Constitution	Student council charter or club charter
6.	Monroe Doctrine	Organization of American States

7. Frontier gold discovery	Uranium and oil claims
8. Pure food and drug laws	Student diet and health
9. Wagner Labor Act	Local union organization

These correlations are only indicative of what can be done. Once the idea is grasped, it presents unlimited possibilities for integrating current affairs with United States history content.

Other suggested activities include:

1. Make use of a historical calendar. Students should watch the newspaper each day for news items directly related to United States history. These items might include the death of a veteran of the Spanish-American War, the launching of a Navy vessel named after a person or incident in the nation's past, articles concerning events in United States history. Such items can be clipped and brought to class. With a minimum of discussion, the most significant story of each day can be selected and posted on the calendar. At the end of each week, the week's most important story, in the sense of history, can be designated on the calendar with a star or other obvious marking. At the end of each month, the month's most important news report can be determined and marked.

2. News pictures relating to historical events can be placed on the bulletin board.

3. Biographical articles on leaders in United States history and of present day events can be sought, posted and eventually filed for handy reference during review periods. Obituaries will provide valuable background information about important persons in the community and in the nation.

4. Students can be encouraged to watch for articles relating to the United States Constitution, such as court decisions, and these can be brought to class. Such articles will demonstrate the Constitution as a living document.

5. During election campaigns, students can bring in clippings of speeches by candidates and articles which outline party platforms and which discuss important issues. These will provide opportunities to compare actions by political parties with those of earlier days.

6. Once or twice during the semester, a model presidential

press conference can be held, with one class member acting as Mr. President. A committee of students finds out all it can on the problems facing the President, say, during one week. The press conference is held before the entire class, with a written assignment on what transpired.

The newspaper also fits naturally into the study of world history. The content of history is man's own story, and that is the content of the newspaper, too.

Use of your newspaper in a world history course cannot be over-emphasized. Because world happenings occur without regard to prescribed courses of study, world history teachers should be careful to review current events regularly and should not hesitate to break away from a lesson plan to cover significant events as they happen.

Usually, a parallel can be drawn between the topic being studied and the current event.

Students should be encouraged to learn the background of columnists or foreign correspondents whose stories appear regularly in their newspaper. If the students know that certain writers have received awards or other recognition, they will feel more confidence in reports written by these journalists.

By making liberal use of the daily newspaper, the study of world history can be more interesting, and it can become living history. These suggestions will help:

1. Select a group of students to become news experts. They can be responsible for particular topics, and these can be followed up and presented on an assigned date. News areas could include:

    A. Continents

    B. Nations in the news

    C. Tension spots

    D. World leaders

2. Man in the news. Assign students to collect biographical sketches and information on world figures. This information can be placed in a scrapbook or filed for later classroom use as reference material.

3. Have students prepare a newspaper of their own in which they give an account of some major event in history.

For example:

A. Prepare a news report on developments in the French Revolution as it might be reported in modern newspapers.

B. Write a news story covering Columbus' voyage and discovery of America.

C. Prepare news stories relating to the impact made by historic world leaders.

4. Assign students to watch for significant statements made by important world leaders which they think might become famous quotations in years to come.

5. Assign students to bring to class newspaper cartoons relating to world history.

6. Organize a current events committee. The committee can meet weekly to study newspaper clippings and discuss news events. By use of interpretive columns written by authorities, the teacher can help students recognize the significance of events that are transpiring and also draw parallels to be found in history. The committee can report to the class on an assigned date.

7. Maintain a bulletin board. Students can clip and bring to class newspaper stories relating to topics being studied. When the material is removed from the bulletin board, it can be filed for future reference.

Political Science

(Note: Much of the material in the Economics, History, and Sociology sections of this booklet can be used in the study of political science.)

The primary goal in using the newspaper in teaching political science is to build, through habitual newspaper reading, a realistic understanding of government. The newspaper helps develop concepts of what government is because it is in newspapers that the endeavors of man and his government are recorded. The study of political science with newspapers can broaden a student's understanding of public policy and help build an informed electorate.

Newspaper reading in political science classes can:

1. Initiate a lasting habit as the student becomes a citizen and voter.

2. Expand textbook material by showing government in action, not as an isolated function of a small group of leaders, but in relation to all other sectors of life, including business, education, and commerce.

3. Better prepare students to carry on the ideals on which our form of government is founded, and show him that this form of government is a living, legal entity, capable of flexibility in a constantly changing world situation.

4. Create an awareness in students of their membership in all levels of the world community--local, state, national, international, and now, universal.

Three questions will help set the stage for profitable use of the newspaper in a class in political science:

1. What is happening in the nation and throughout the world today?

2. What is the United States today, in relation to its own past and in the world community?

3. What is government and how does it work? This category includes many major news items in any one issue of the newspaper:

   A. How citizens, through their votes, select their leaders, and how in other countries different political solutions operate in selecting leadership.

B. Government gives pattern to society.

C. Institutions help set the pace for certain actions of government.

The political science class is the ideal place to explain the unnofficial but vital role newspapers play in the governmental process. The teacher can help students understand the role of the newspaper as the communicator, translator (of difficult and involved government jargon) and interpreter of what government action means. The following statement by Thomas Jefferson might be read to good effect:

"Were it left to me to decide whether we should have governments without newspapers or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them."

Here are suggestions for continuous use of the newspaper in the political science class:

1. Devote one day each week or one period a day, to current events.
   A. Keep the newspaper in the classroom.
   B. Make weekly current event sessions varied and interesting by involving students in discussions.
2. Try to save the last 5 or 10 minutes of daily class time to cover pertinent news and to conduct news bulletin board activity.
3. Maintain a bulletin board for current events. Set up committees to handle areas of news, such as: U. S. government bodies and agencies, United Nations, various security pacts (NATO, SEATO, etc.), other governments' operations and their relationships with our own.
4. Make a class scrapbook of newspaper clippings illustrating textbook studies.
5. Current events can be included on tests.
6. Follow a United States government-related story for two weeks. Then have students prepare a one-page

summary or five-minute talk on the information gathered.

7. Compare articles written by several columnists about the same news event.

Discussions in class may also take special forms, including these:

1. Brief presentations concerning an issue made by two or three students, followed by an open forum.
2. Conduct model meetings of such groups as:
    - A. U. S. Senate
    - B. U. N. Assembly
    - C. European Economic Community (European Common Market)
3. Hold a model presidential press conference, with several students acting as reporters. Afterwards, a written report on the conference can be assigned to the entire class.
4. Discussions of important national and international news stories as they occur, including:
    - A. Tension spots.
    - B. Elections.
    - C. Death of the ruler of a nation.
    - D. Birth of a new nation.
5. During a particularly interesting news period, say a city election, have the class visit a meeting of the city council. After the visit, students can use the daily newspaper as a model for creating their own newspaper on the issue. The student newspaper could be a simple mimeographed page or two, divided into a news section and an editorial section.
6. As an individual assignment, have students write their own editorials from a news story. At the same time show them the relationship between one day's news and the next day's editorials as they appear in the newspaper.

The study of current events in a political science class may lead to the question of handling controversial issues. In determining if the issue will add to the class' comprehension of political science, the teacher should ask himself the following questions:

1. Is the issue suitable for study by a group with the maturity level of this class?
2. Is there enough information available so that students may draw balanced conclusions? (Here, visitors expert in given areas can be invited to speak on the pros and cons of an issue.)
3. Is the topic one on which the teacher is well informed or can become sufficiently informed to insure a balanced presentation?
4. Is the issue one of continuing significance?
5. Does the study of the issue contribute to the objectives of the course?

Sociology

In an age when the science of earth and space has accelerated the study of man's relationship to his environment, it is becoming increasingly important for man to study his relationship with his fellow man.

Sociology approaches this problem in two ways:

1. Studying man's individual development.

2. Studying man's actions and problems within groups.

The newspaper is a natural medium through which to teach sociology. Sociology is a categorical discipline; that is, it confines itself to statements about what is, not what ought to be. Similarly, the newspaper makes its presentation on a "what is" basis. But it adds an "ought-to-be" section and labels it the editorial page. Therefore, newspapers will provide an exciting enrichment to a sociology class.

The immediate goal of sociology, as a pure science, is the acquisition of knowledge about human society. Sociology is not a practice, but an attempt to understand. As a science, sociology is necessarily silent about questions of value; it cannot decide the directions in which society ought to go, and it makes no recommendations on matters of social policy. With this in mind, newspapers are valuable tools in keeping this type of course from becoming a series of dry presentations or rehashes of textbook materials.

The following techniques are general activities which could be carried on throughout the entire course. They could also be used on a smaller scale of two or three weeks duration.

These techniques might be used:

1. List ten social problems (such as adult and juvenile crime, narcotics addiction, alcoholism, metal health and institutions, care of the handicapped) and then assign student committees to keep logs for one month on newspaper features and news stories dealing with these problems. At the end of the month, the various committees in a panel discussion would report their findings and encourage class discussion on the problems.

2. Assign students to clip from the newspaper stories on how various individuals seek to solve the same particular problem. Discuss if and how these

individuals could have benefited from the many counseling features found in the newspaper.

3. Bring in newspaper opinion polls. Discuss the subject matter of the polls and the steps taken to obtain the results.

4. Assign groups to follow the activities of a social agency--federal, state and/or local--and report on these agencies periodically.

Because the topics of juvenile crime and drug addiction are foremost in the minds of the public today, Technique No. 1 is emphasized in the following paragraphs. Textbook materials on these subjects are obsolescent even as the books are written. Properly used, the newspaper can provide the difference between a course that is living and dynamic or a course that is dull and unmeaningful to the students.

Use of the newspaper to study narcotics addiction and the misuse of dangerous drugs could be handled in this manner:

1. Use a current series on narcotics on the misuse of dangerous drugs from the newspaper. Have the students circle the vocabulary words used that pertain to drugs and addicts. Then assign a group of students, four or five, to look up the definitions as a lead-in to discussion.

2. Assign another group to research the psychological reasons why a person becomes addicted to drugs. By using the newspaper, the students may verify their findings through individual cases cited.

3. Have another group research how drug addicts are treated medically for a cure in their community. Use the newspaper to find public opinion on cure-clinics and public attitudes toward the cured and reformed addict.

4. Another group could prepare a sketch in which the various people concerned with drug addicts and their cure are interviewing an addict. Emphasize questions that are of general interest. Obtain information that would aid the general public, as a newspaper reporter would do.

5. Use the newspaper to cite cases in the students' own community of the use of both narcotics and dangerous drugs. The reality of the situation becomes more

apparent as they pinpoint areas in their own city where problems occur. The newspaper use in research brings it "home where we live" and eliminates the view that "it will never happen here."

6. Assign research for current statistics of user arrests and pusher arrests.

7. Assign research to find current costs of supporting the narcotics habit, the cost for curing the addict as well as the cost of legal transactions after arrest.

8. The sociological impact is great. Find proof of it in the newspaper. Stories can include the emotional reaction of families and friends.

9. Summarize with the class the problem studied, tying in all the information uncovered by the various class groups.

Use of the newspaper in the study of juvenile crime can be handled in a similar manner. Because many teachers report there appears to be a general lack of respect for law both in attitudes and behavior, the background for this study might be of particular interest to the sociology teacher.

Justice Tom C. Clark, former Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, emphasizes the need for schools to help rekindle a respect for law by removing the ignorance that plays a major part in the lack of favorable attitudes toward the law. In Education Age, 1967, Justice Clark says, "Our problem is our failure to teach our people democracy as written in our fundamental law--individual rights, rather than individual riot--respect for law and obedience to constituted authority. . . . We must teach people not only to obey the law but to also understand it. We have too many today who do neither."

A study at a San Diego area elementary school disclosed that most students not only were unfamiliar with many laws concerning juveniles but also with such statutes as one making it a crime to be present where marijuana is being used.

In teaching respect for the law the newspaper is valuable because it is current. In addition to carrying stories of man in conflict with law, it also carries special features that have a positive approach to the problem. These include such stories as how the courts operate and articles on safety concerning motor vehicles and bicycles. By keeping well informed through the newspaper, the student can follow the development and change in law.

Some suggestions for the study of juvenile crime follow:

1. For a two-week period, clip stories telling about crimes which have been committed.

2. Assign a group of students to look up such definitions as felony and misdemeanor. Classify the crimes accordingly.

3. Ask them to narrow the crimes found in the newspaper to those of juvenile crimes. Review the law that makes a particular act reported in the newspaper story a crime. If the reason for the law is obscure, encourage discussion on why it originated.

4. Discuss how the crime could have been avoided. Encourage discussion by exploring details.

5. Keep a running account from the first report of a crime to the final outcome of one delinquent as stories about his case appear in the newspaper.

6. Assign research on city, state, and national statistics on this particular crime.

7. If in the discussion students show objection to a certain law, explain the democratic process available to change it.

8. Use examples found in the newspaper on results of social behavior.

Various opinion polls, series on contemporary social problems, and news stories relative to social problems further the students ability to relate their textbook learning to what is actually occuring in the world in which they live.

The opinion poll (Technique No. 3) is a tool of sociological research. Students can use the newspaper both as a source of learning what the poll reveals and how such polls are conducted. Since newspaper polls are current, they have more interest for students than does much material used in textbooks. A section of the bulletin board might be used to post these polls. Short essay-type paragraphs about the conclusions reached by the polls can be used to stimulate discussions on the subject matter.

The activities of a social agency (Technique No. 4) may include studies of adoption agencies, foster home plan, rehabilitation centers, geriatric care, psychiatric and psychological counseling, occupational training, aid to families with dependent children, budget counseling, and legal counseling. By following the stories about a certain agency, they will learn why it is needed, if they feel it should be publicly supported, if its impact on the community is sufficient, if the techniques as applied by the agency and learned in school actually are effective. Editorials and letters to the editor give the class the attitudes of the public toward the agencies.

Armed with such information found in the various newspaper studies, the sociology student may see what his generation must emphasize and what research must be done to improve man's individual development and man's actions within groups.

Copley News Service

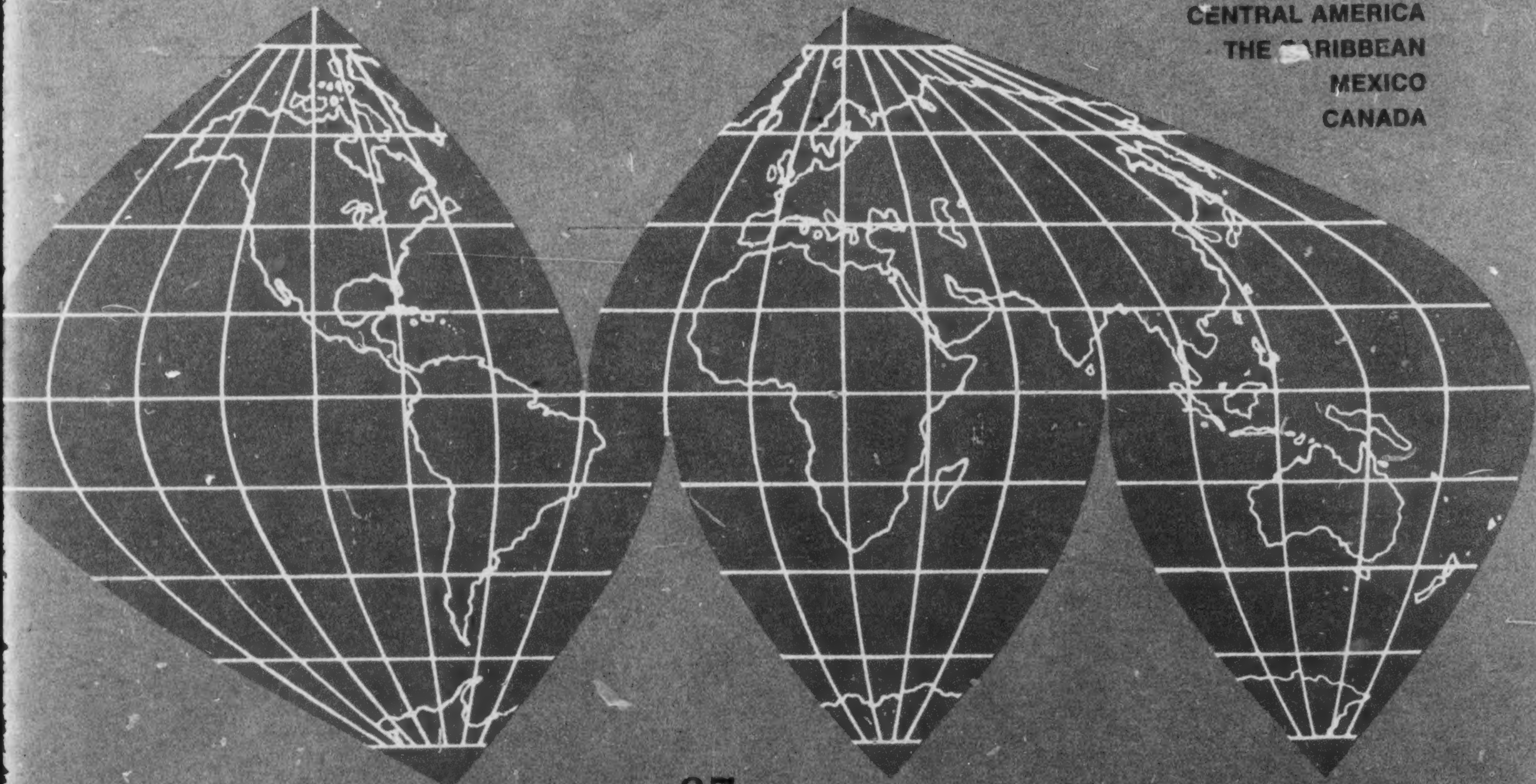
A WORLD OF NEWS

REPORTS

The San Diego Union | *EVENING TRIBUNE*

MAPS OF THE WORLD

THE CONQUEST OF SPACE
THE WAR IN VIETNAM
WESTERN EUROPE
EASTERN EUROPE
USSR
MIDDLE EAST
AFRICA
FAR EAST
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH AMERICA
CENTRAL AMERICA
THE CARIBBEAN
MEXICO
CANADA



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COMPILED AND EDITED
BY DONALD C. CARR

Copley Newspapers
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CNS Bureaus and special correspondents:

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Hartford
New Haven
New York
Philadelphia
Cape Kennedy, Fla.
Miami, Fla.
Chicago
New Orleans
Oklahoma City
Austin, Tex.
Amarillo Tex.
Phoenix
Tucson
Seattle
Springfield, Ill.
St. Louis
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Sacramento, Calif.
Fairbanks, Alaska
Anchorage, Alaska
Juneau, Alaska
Honolulu
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Johannesburg, South Africa
Copenhagen, Denmark
Dublin, Ireland
New Delhi, India
Nairobi, Kenya
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Montreal, Canada
Manila, The Philippines
Madrid, Spain
Bonn, West Germany
Saigon, South Vietnam
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Brasilia, Brazil

Introduction

It is a difficult — even frustrating — task trying to keep up with world events, which change even while we are asleep.

One medium does this for us, fully reporting every 24 hours what has happened around the globe.

This medium is the daily newspaper.

The newspaper is a daily chronicle of history, telling not only what is happening, but why. The stories not only examine news events in full detail, but are written to be understood easily and quickly.

Even so, the complexity of these events — both foreign and domestic — requires additional knowledge on the part of the reader for full understanding. The more basic information he has on any particular subject, the more he will gain from reading articles in his newspaper in that subject.

But how does a reader acquire this background knowledge, especially if he may spend only a limited amount of time pursuing it?

One way is to have it condensed and presented by experts on a continuing, up-to-date basis.

And that is the purpose of this series of COPLEY NEWS SERVICE REPORTS pamphlets.

The articles are published by the Copley Newspapers Department of Education and were prepared in cooperation with the worldwide news-gathering organization, Copley News Service. The information, compiled from reports by CNS bureau chiefs and correspondents on the sections of the world they cover, are designed to provide background information on those areas.

Additionally, a section on maps has been included to help in tracing the geographical developments outlined in the articles. A separate map is included in the pamphlet on THE WAR IN VIETNAM, which shows key areas, towns, routes, etc. which figure prominently in the news from the embattled Southeast Asia area.

As events in particular parts of the world demand, new articles and maps will be prepared and will be made available.

The articles are not meant to be and cannot be a substitute for the regular practice of reading a newspaper. They will make newspaper reading more meaningful — not replace it.

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The Conquest of Space

The year was 1961 and the words were President John F. Kennedy's:

"I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth."

Eight years later, on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong, 38, an American astronaut, climbed down the nine rungs of a Lunar Module ladder and took a step on the moon. He was 225,000 miles from Earth.

"That's one small step for man," Armstrong said, "one giant leap for mankind."

And so man had done the impossible. He reached other worlds, he opened up the universe, he turned the page to a new era.

Twenty minutes after Armstrong's first step, a second American astronaut, Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, followed onto the moon's surface. The two men spent approximately two hours on the lunar surface, collected 48 pounds of stones and dirt for scientific study, photographed lunar material and set up scientific equipment that remained after their departure.

Flag and Plaque Left

They also left behind a 3-by-5 foot nylon flag of the United States and a plaque which read:

"Here Men From The Planet Earth
First Set Foot Upon The Moon
July 1969, A. D.
We Came In Peace For All Mankind."

The plaque bears the names of Armstrong, Aldrin, astronaut Michael Collins, who orbited the command spacecraft 69 miles above while his companions walked on the moon's surface, and President Richard M. Nixon.

A telephone call, perhaps man's most historic, was completed from President Nixon in his White House office to the two astronauts standing on the moon.

The flight went without a hitch. Meanwhile, earth was held in a sort of "moon madness."

An estimated 600 million persons — roughly one-sixth of the world's population — watched on live television as Armstrong and Aldrin took their first steps on the moon. Millions more — from Communist lands in Eastern Europe to nations deep in Africa — listened to radio accounts or saw delayed TV broadcasts of the event.

Even Russia — where all news is subject to censorship — broke precedent to carry a live telecast of the astronauts' return. In what seemed to be a new warmth in Soviet-U. S. relations, President Nikolai V. Podgorny cabled congratulations ot President Nixon.

So, the names of the first moon explorers go into history with those of Columbus, Magellan and the others who opened new paths of achievement for mankind.

Russian Flight First

The decade that ended with this American space triumph began when Maj. Yuri Gagarin of the Soviet Union became the first human in space on April 12, 1961.

It took that challenge, on the heels of Russia's launching the first man-made satellite, Sputnik I, in 1957, to get the U. S. program under way. It was in 1961 that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created and the United States was on the path to the moon.

The program started slowly. There have been failures, disappointments and tragedy. But as American scientific and technological know-how gained momentum, so did the program.

Here are the highlights of America's three phases of manned space exploration — the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo programs.

MERCURY: May 5, 1961 — Alan B. Shepard Jr. is the first American into space with a 15 minute up-and-down suborbital flight.

Feb. 20, 1962 — John H. Glenn Jr. is the first American to orbit the Earth.

GEMINI: March 23, 1965 — Virgil I. Grissom and John W. Young complete the first American two-man space flight.

June 3-7, 1965 — Edward H. White II — on a flight with James A. McDivitt — becomes the first American to walk in space.

Dec. 4 to 18, 1965 — Frank Borman and James A. Lovell Jr. in Gemini 7 meet with Walter M. Schirra Jr. and Thomas P. Stafford in Gemini 6 for the first successful space rendezvous in man's history.

March 16-17, 1966 — Neil A. Armstrong and David R. Scott in Gemini 8 connect with an unmanned satellite, the first linkup between two spacecraft.

APOLLO: Oct. 11-22, 1968 — Schirra, Donn F. Eisele and Walter Cunningham in Apollo 7 complete the first American three-man flight.

Dec. 21-27, 1968 — Borman, Lovell and William A. Anders orbit the moon in Apollo 8, the first manned spacecraft to fly out beyond Earth's gravity.

March 3-13, 1969 — McDivitt, Russell L. Schweickart and Scott, in Apollo 9, test the lunar landing craft in another flight beyond Earth's gravity.

May 18-26, 1969 — Stafford, Eugene A. Cernan and Young complete, in Apollo 10, man's first flight close to the moon.

July 16-24, 1969 — Armstrong and Aldrin accomplish a safe landing on the moon and return to Earth with Collins in Apollo 11.

Nov. 14-24, 1969 — Charles ("Pete") Conrad Jr. and Alan Bean land on the moon's surface while Richard Gordon Jr. orbits in the Apollo 12 command module

They left five experiments on the lunar surface, powered by a million-dollar nuclear generator, the first atomic powerplant in space. Some of the lunar tests have amazed scientists, including seismic responses in the moon that don't follow known principles and high magnetic activity.

Although Apollo 12 was marred by petty troubles from lightning striking it during liftoff to Bean's head being cut by a falling camera during the rough splashdown, the flight was considered an overwhelming success.

So successful, in fact, that observers and astronauts began to feel complacent and secure about the safety of American space flights.

There were complaints that Americans saw the Apollo 13 moon shot as a "rerun" and that its television broadcasts were upstaged by a golf tournament, an auto race and a baseball game.

The astronauts themselves were taking the flights more and more lightly, and tried to think up new "firsts —" the Apollo 12 crew gave a humorous first space press conference, and Lovel reported he ate the first space hot dog with catsup in the early stages of the Apollo 13 flight.

Spaceship Imperiled

Then disaster struck. Two days after the April 11 liftoff, when the Apollo 13 craft was in the grasp of the moon's gravity, a fuel cell filled with liquid oxygen exploded.

The crippled ship, already 205,000 miles from Earth, looped around the moon, used a portion of its meager power supply to set an Earth-bound course, and headed homeward.

While people all over the world held their breath, astronauts Lovell, Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. depended on the frail lunar module for precious supplies of oxygen, water and power.

Just before they entered Earth's atmosphere for their successful April 17 splashdown, they dumped the lunar module which had saved their lives and relied on three storage batteries in the command module for power.

The cause of the explosion, which ripped away a 13-foot high section of the spaceship's side, was later determined to be poor tank design combined with the application of too much voltage to a pair of tiny thermostatic switches in the tank before takeoff.

In the long days of uncertainty, nations around the world offered whatever help they could. Even the USSR said it was standing by with rescue ships.

This was the most serious emergency to occur in American space flights, although it was the 14th time in 24 flights that U. S. astronauts had to take corrective action to save a mission.

Apollo 14, America's third manned lunar mission, in February 1971, was declared an unconditional success. The three astronauts, Stuart A. Roosa, Edgar A. Mitchell and Shepard, returned safely to earth with a valuable cargo of pictures, rocks and soil for further scientific study.

However, a faulty docking mechanism which refused to lock the command and lunar modules together early in the flight threatened to abort the mission until the crew, after five tries, secured the craft. Officials said this action, possible only with the presence of the astronauts, confirmed the value of manned space flights over unmanned missions.

Three Astronauts Killed In Fire

The biggest tragedy in the American program occurred when three U. S. astronauts were training on a launch pad at Cape Kennedy in January, 1967. A fire, feeding on a pure oxygen atmosphere, flashed through the command module and killed Grissom, White and Roger Chaffee.

It took nearly two years and $800 million after the fire before the U. S. was ready to send up its next astronauts.

Despite their early lead in the space race, Russia also has suffered tragedies in its program, the latest being the deaths in June, 1971 of three cosmonauts as they were about to land on earth after a record 24 days aloft. This was the fourth death suffered during Soviet space flights, and created uncertainty about the future of the Soviet program.

It wasn't an easy, effortless triumph for the U. S. to reach the moon before the Russians.

To catch up with Russia, NASA drew up an emergency plan on a wartime-like scale and decided to use American industry, not the government itself.

It required the work of half a million people, in all 50 states, and the combined resources of 20,000 American business firms. New factories were built, test centers constructed and launch facilities erected — using the skills of thousands of scientists and technicians.

There was little hesitation in moving ahead toward the moon once the labor force was secured. Included in that force was Dr. Wernher von Braun, developer of the early Redstone and Jupiter rockets and one of the key people who helped the U. S. reach space leadership.

The cost of the Apollo program was estimated after the first moon landing at $24 billion — an average of $472 for every American family.

But competition from Russia was intense.

In late 1969, the Russians had three craft with a total of seven cosmonauts in an orbit 135 miles above the Earth at one time. Presumably this feat, more men in space at once than ever before, was in preparation for a manned Earth-orbiting platform.

The Russians also have sent up an impressive number of weather satellites, communication aids and planetary probes, including the first to successfully inspect Venus.

They also sent up the first cosmonette, Valentina Tereshkova, in 1963, and have five female cosmonauts out of their field of 100. The U. S. has 59 astronauts, all male.

Although the Americans were the first to land on the moon the results of any "race" for space supremacy are still uncertain. The Russians are aiming for different and equally spectacular triumphs in space — including space stations and settlements on other planets. And though the persistence of Soviet secrecy — as contrasted with the complete TV coverage of the U. S. program — makes difficult a detailed comparison of USSR space activities with those of the United States, observers feel that manned interplanetary flight in the 1970s and 1980s is not beyond Soviet technical capabilities.

Communist China, meanwhile, stepped into the space race in April 1970, with the launching of a beeping satellite about twice the size of Russia's sputnik. Some observers feel the only reason this underdeveloped nation, with its numerous internal difficulties, would send up a satellite is for purposes of spying or weaponry.

Goddard Was Pioneer

Man's concept of using rockets to achieve flights in space began with Robert Goddard, an American physicist who started thinking along those lines during World War I. He pioneered the use of liquid-propellant rockets which were developed to a reasonably high state by the Germans in their research and development leading to the V-2 and other rocket weapons used in World War II. These rockets were developed further by both the United States and Russia mostly for ballistic missiles and only more recently for spacecraft.

Not all of the American space program involved manned flights.

Presently, American unmanned spacecraft have reached a high level of utility and sophistication. Nimbus weather satellites have given weathermen a better chance of being right; Surveyor has landed on the moon, dug into the surface, and closely photographed the lunar terrain; Orbiter has mapped the moon with photos; Voyager is probing the mysteries of Mars and Venus.

Five rocket systems have been used from the time Shepard made the initial Mercury III suborbital flight in 1961 to the spectacular Armstrong-Collins-Aldrin moon landing of July, 1969.

It was the Redstone rocket, lengthened and mated with solid-fuel upper stages — which became the Jupiter C — that in 1958 launched Explorer 1, the first U. S. satellite. Modified again, it became the Redstone-Mercury, and in 1961 lifted Shepard and Grissom in suborbital flight paths.

The Atlas, sometimes described as the workhorse of rocketry because of its extreme accuracy, reliability and versatility, launched four of the manned Mercury orbital flights — John Glenn, Scott Carpenter and Wally Schirra in 1962 and Gordon Cooper in 1963.

The Titan 2 rocket, a modified Air Force intercontinental ballistic missile, began its manned flights in 1965 when it sent Grissom and Young, on a three-orbit mission. The Titan 2 continued to serve to 1966, throughout the Gemini program.

The Saturn I rocket, used for the early manned Apollo flights, grew out of the Redstone and Jupiter boosters. It had, however, many times more thrust because its engines are operated in clusters. The rocket, with a total thrust of 1,590,000 pounds, scored 10 successes in as many launchings up to 1965 when its research and development program was phased out.

Saturn I's first stage, given additional thrust, became the first stage of the uprated Saturn — and it demonstrated that the clustering of engines was feasible.

Saturn 5 Development

The Saturn 5, the "moon rocket," was developed in late 1967. Its 7,500,000-pound thrust was the one that helped blast U. S. astronauts to the moon. It is a three-stage rocket and, when fully fueled and topped with three complex Apollo components, weighs more than six million pounds — as much as a large destroyer. The Saturn 5 stands 363 feet high, taller than the length of a football field. Its first-stage engine produces enough power to orbit all the previous space craft launched by the United States.

When the rocket was initially tested at Cape Kennedy it produced one of the loudest noises history ever recorded. Scientists said only two natural events on record ever produced stronger airwaves than the Saturn 5 — the eruption of the Krakotoa Volcano in the East Indies in 1883 and the fall of the Great Siberian Meteorite in 1908.

The Saturn 5's Apollo components include the Apollo command module, the craft in which the astronauts rode to the moon and back; a service module that contains a 21,500-pound thrust engine that propelled the astronauts off the moon's surface; and the peculiar looking lunar module which the space explorers used to descend to the moon.

So, now that the "great goal" — the landing on the moon — has been achieved, the natural question is what benefits, geological and otherwise, have been achieved by the mission and will be achieved by further explorations of the moon.

Samples of lunar soil and dust returned to Earth on Apollo 12 differ markedly from those brought back by the first lunar explorers. The second group is of different composition, lighter colored, and many rocks are glass coated.

Findings have caused many scientists to alter their views that the moon has always been a cold, dead body. Some scientists think that perhaps the moon's great deserts were created by lava spewed from a molten interior and later covered with rock dust and glass beads that probably fell like rain drops.

It is generally believed that the moon is about 4.6 billion years old, the same as the universe in general. Some scientists believe that the moon and Earth were bombarded by numerous large objects about 3.5 billion years ago.

Philosophies about formation of the moon vary. Some feel it was part of the Earth, wrenched from what is now the Pacific Ocean. Others feel it was formed at the same time as Earth, and others believe it was a wandering body caught in Earth's gravity.

But some facts now are known. It possesses some materials that do not occur naturally on Earth. There is no definite sign that life has ever existed there and there is no sign of any water on the moon.

No chances are taken that our moon explorers might bring back to earth a minute moon organism that could cause a catastrophic plague. As soon as the spacemen splash down to earth they become subject to elaborate isolation and precautionary techniques. They are placed in quarantine for 21 days and have comprehensive medical checks regularly to see that no slow-acting organisms are infecting their systems.

However, pressure is being applied to stop quarantining the astronauts. Many feel it has been proven there are no infectious organisms on the moon.

Reach Into Space

The U. S. conquest of the moon is only the start of what will be further far-reaching space adventures.

Only three more lunar missions are scheduled for Apollo astronauts with the last sometime in late 1972. Starting with the July Apollo 15 flight, all the last flights will carry battery-powered automobiles to enable the crews to travel on the moon. The vehicles have a range of 50 miles and a top speed of nine miles an hour.

In addition, NASA engineers are already working on plans for moon colonies inhabited by as many as 50 to 100 persons, perhaps possible by the latter part of the century.

Astronauts on future lunar missions will install increasingly complicated devices on the moon, to help determine the moon's structure, temperature and environment over a long period of time.

Dr. Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said one of NASA's major priorities will be to find out how effectively man can exist in a weightless, space-station atmosphere and carry out useful work in orbit over an extended period of time.

To that end, the U. S. plans to send up an earth-orbiting space station, Skylab, in 1973. Although the first space station will have a three-man crew, a larger station which would support 12 men is planned for 1975. Fifty-man stations are planned for the 1980s.

A reuseable space shuttle which would take off from Earth like a rocket and land like a jet at a conventional airstrip should be ready for testing in the mid 1970s.

Although the next logical target for manned flight is Mars and the U. S. plans a Mars landing before the century is out, attention is being focused now on unmanned exploratory vehicles.

Mariner space probes have sent remarkable pictures of Mars to Earth, taken with long and short range television cameras. The probes also sent devices to measure the Martian atmosphere and temperatures.

The pictures, transmitted to Earth by radio "dots," were about 500 times better than any snapped through the best telescopes on Earth. They showed clear details of craters and other landmarks as small as 900 feet across.

Increased knowledge of the Martian environment and surface will be gained by evaluation of data from the fall rendezvous of America's Mariner 9 and Russia's Mars 2 and 3 unmanned missions to Mars.

In 1973, plans call for a third pair of unmanned spacecraft to be sent aloft to make gentle landings on the planet, explore for signs of life and provide measurement of surface conditions.

And this, scientists say, — to determine, once and for all, whether life exists there and, if so, what kind — is the main reason for landing on Mars.

A program to land men on Mars would cost at least $5 billion a year, officials say, and could become the main target of those who want to deemphasize the entire U. S. space effort after the Apollo project ends.

A methodical exploration of the more distant planets, scientists predict, will be undertaken with unmanned spacecraft.

'Grand Tours' Planned

In addition, unmanned "grand tours" past Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto are planned for the latter part of the decade. The planets are only lined up to make that possible once every 179 years, and such flights can be made between 1976 and 1980.

The testing of the first nuclear-propulsion space vehicle is planned by the U. S. for 1978.

Despite the success of many aspects of the Apollo program, there have been many critics who have questioned spending $36.5 billion on America's space program, money which might otherwise have gone toward the solution of domestic problems — and NASA's budget has been cut drastically over the last five years. Next year $2.7 billion less will be available than NASA got in 1966.

NASA administrator Paine justifies a vigorous space program this way: "We simply can't hold up all progress in art, in literature, in science and exploration until we solve all the problems of mankind.

"New technology programs like the space program create new wealth which, in turn, gives us the ability to distribute the wealth more broadly within our society to help meet some of our welfare and poverty problems.

The War in Vietnam

The worldwide conflict between the free world and communism still focuses in Southeast Asia after nearly a decade of bloody fighting.

Here, U. S. and South Vietnamese armed forces (with some additional help) have been fighting to insure South Vietnam's right of political self-determination.

Facing them are the Viet Cong — a south Vietnamese Communist rebel guerrilla army which controls much of the territory of South Vietnam — and regular troops from Communist North Vietnam, which directs the aggression.

The Communists, with strong support from China and the Russian bloc, have proclaimed it a "war of national liberation," insisting that the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, represents the new order for mankind and should be a pattern for the underdeveloped countries in the world.

These emerging countries, in turn, are very much aware of the issue and can be expected to be strongly influenced by the outcome.

French Control

Roots of the present conflict go back to 1859, when France seized Saigon and began to spread control over the Indochinese peninsula.

A surge of nationalism, spurred by the new doctrine of communism, began shortly after World War I. Periodic rebellions against French rule broke out over demands for more self-government, with Communists playing a prominent part in the revolutionary activities.

In 1940, France fell to the German onslaught and Japan occupied Indochina, administering it through the Vichy French regime. In early 1945, with the war plainly lost, Japan sponsored an independent Vietnamese state under Bao Dai, last of Vietnam's emperors.

In South China, however, another organization, the Communist-backed Viet Minh (League for Vietnamese Independence) was preparing to seize power in Vietnam.

At its head was a 54-year-old Bolshevik, Ho Chi Minh, who was returning to his Vietnam homeland after 33 years of serving the Communist movement in Paris, London, Moscow and China.

In the fall of 1945, Bao Dai gave way as the Viet Minh proclaimed a republic and marched into Hanoi. France recognized the new regime as independent, but with strong ties to France, and also set up a separate French-controlled government for the southern half of the country.

Under one French-Viet Minh agreement, French troops were allowed in parts of North Vietnam. However, disputes arose over the degree of self government the north would have and over the status of the more closely controlled south. Sporadic military pressure against the French continued throughout the country, as the opposed points of view made compromise impossible.

Finally, Ho's Viet Minh forces took to the jungle to begin the bloody eight-year war which ended in 1954 after the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu. In a cease-fire arranged at an international conference in Geneva, Vietnam was divided at the 17th Parallel, with the north going to Ho and south to Bao Dai. In 1955, a republic was proclaimed in the south with Ngo Dinh Diem as president.

Under Ho, North Vietnam became a full-fledged Communist state, exercising total control over its people and iron rule of all facets of life. Economic growth has been slow and the standards of living miserably low.

Under Diem, a strong nationalist and anti-Communist, South Vietnam started showing economic gains and general progress.

However, new insurgency started in the south in 1957, and by 1959 the Viet Cong, aided and directed by North Vietnam, had emerged as a powerful Communist guerrilla force controlling large parts of the country outside the cities.

Unrest mounted as Diem took increasingly harsh repression measures. Finally, after massive protests led by Buddhist monks and students, Diem was overthrown and killed in a military coup in 1963.

U. S. Becomes Major Influence

There followed a succession of government coups, with the Viet Cong making further progress as South Vietnam's generals occupied themselves with political battles rather than military affairs.

As the situation worsened, the United States became more and more involved militarily.

This involvement actually started during World War II, when Office of Strategic Service teams parachuted into occupied Indochina to help against the Japanese. After the Korean War, America began a massive economic aid program to build up the area against the threat of communism.

With the withdrawal of the French after the Geneva Agreements, the United States became the dominant foreign power in Vietnam, taking over the job of providing military assistance and advice to the new government of South Vietnam.

This first consisted of a few hundred men who were sent at the request of South Vietnam and who were authorized to be there under the Geneva Agreements' terms. Their job was to reorganize the South Vietnamese army.

However, as the Viet Cong increased military action, the United States added to its military assistance group, and from the handful of advisers who formerly accompanied South Vietnamese troops to combat and who rarely engaged in the actual fighting, the conflict became a full-scale war.

A new phase started in August 1964, when two U. S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin reported they had been attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. The United States retaliated by bombing shore installations in North Vietnam.

Viet Cong Attacks Increase

In February 1965, with mounting Viet Cong terrorist attacks against American installations in South Vietnam, the United States began air raids against military targets in the north, which continued and were intensified.

In March 1965, the first U. S. combat troops, 3,500 Marines, arrived in South Vietnam to protect the airbase at Da Nang. Since then the scope of the war has broadened dramatically.

Approximately 540,000 U. S. fighting men were in Vietnam at peak strength in mid-1969. Thousands more manned the naval and Air Force units based offshore or in other countries in the area. However, by mid-1971 U. S. troop strength was cut to 233,000.

The United States, a partner in defense treaties with 43 nations, has received little military help in the struggle.

Many countries in Latin America, Europe and the Middle East feel the war in Asia is too remote and does not endanger them. In addition to this lack of concern, some U. S. allies have expressed doubt that American policy toward the current situation in Southeast Asia is correct and question the U. S. right to be there.

This contrasts with the Korean War when formal United Nations action made intervention legal and when some 15 other countries sent more than 40,000 troops to fight beside Americans and South Koreans.

The main anti-Communist shield in Southeast Asia is the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Its members are the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, the Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand.

Organized in 1954, the pact is considered the basic collective defense system in Southeast Asia in which members, on invitation, move to the aid of a country under attack.

The former French Indochinese countries — Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — were forbidden by the Geneva Agreements of 1954 to join any treaties, but their defense is guaranteed under the SEATO pact.

A joint statement by Thailand and the United States in 1962 says that the American obligation does not depend on agreement of all treaty members. This extension of the U. S. obligation has been accepted by a majority of SEATO members.

However, the treaty never has been invoked by South Vietnam because of policy differences among several of the members.

SEATO has no standing military force under unified command and serious internal conflicts on policies and interests have hindered its effectiveness as a unified defense pact.

In addition to defensive military action, however, the alliance is pledged to economic and social progress in Southeast Asia. Headquarters is in Bangkok, Thailand.

During the peak of the fighting, South Korea provided the largest fighting force — about 48,000 men, to help the allies, with smaller commitments from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand. Following the U. S. troops withdrawals, however, these nations also reduced their forces in Vietnam.

The war presented unprecedented difficulties for the U. S. fighting men. The hot, humid weather is one of these factors. The terrain, with its swamps and jungles, is another.

In addition to the marshy Mekong Delta and the savannah-type coastal country, South Vietnam also contains jungle rain forests around Saigon and forested mountains in the interior. The country is mostly hot and wet, with the humidity and insect life of the subtropics, but with some bitter cold nights in the uplands.

Different Type of War

And the character of the war itself is unlike anything previously experienced. There is no front, few military objectives and much of the ground fighting is in the form of guerrilla action, with the Communists usually avoiding commitment of large units to full-scale battles.

Instead, booby-traps in the form of explosives, poisoned stakes and similar materials are left in the path of advancing allied forces. Years of control of most of the countryside enabled the Viet Cong to build vast systems of tunnels and trenches, which are used as headquarters and supply storage points and from which ambushes are launched against the allies.

In addition, it is difficult to distinguish the enemy.

There is no racial difference between the Vietnamese on either side, and the Viet Cong often mingle unnoticed with the peasants and villagers. These, in turn, intimidated by years of terrorism by the Communists, hide the identity and whereabouts of the enemy, who return freely to areas seized and supposedly cleared by friendly troops.

There have been numerous acts of violence in Vietnam apart from armed engagements between Viet Cong and friendly forces' troops.

They have ranged from assassinations to kidnapings and from harassment to wholesale slaughter in villages. They have included the murder of thousands of village and district officials, virtually depopulating many areas of their natural leaders.

Hundreds of villages and hamlets have been destroyed, homes, hospitals and schools burned, communications wrecked, irrigation projects dynamited and acres of crops ruined or seized to feed the guerrilla forces.

U. S. forces were accused of atrocities in late 1969, when a letter by a former GI was made public which reported a massacre in the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai. A historical precedent was set as the United States began prosecuting its own soldiers. More than two dozen officers and enlisted men have been tried.

Although the majority have been cleared of the charges, Lt. William L. Calley Jr. was found guilty. The trial of his company commander, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, followed Calley's testimony that he was following Medina's orders in the 1968 military operation. Brig. Gen. John W. Donaldson became the first U. S. general to be charged with a war crime in 70 years in June 1971, when he too was accused of murdering civilians in Vietnam.

Allies Control Air

The allies have had excellent communications, complete control of the air and overwhelming superiority in manpower and equipment. The widespread use of heliocopters to move combat troops as well as for supply and rescue operations also has given the allies unexcelled mobility. The nature of the fighting has minimized these military advantages, however.

Reinforcements from North Vietnam and supplies from China and Russia move from Hanoi to the Viet Cong by the two Ho Chi Minh Trails. They run from North Vietnam through southeastern Laos and northeastern Cambodia, entering South Vietnam at several points.

Porters or coolies operate on the "zone system" along the Ho Chi Minh Trails, moving supplies from one end of their zone to the other, where another team of porters takes over.

The trails are interwoven networks which include well-camouflaged all-weather roads on some stretches. Not only trucks, but half-tracks and even tanks move along the trails.

Even as U. S. planes repeatedly bomb these trails, new paths are hacked out of the jungle, permitting some infiltration of food, men and war supplies into South Vietnam.

Bombing against three-quarters of the country of North Vietnam, including the capital of Hanoi, was stopped by the United States in 1968, at the beginning of Paris peace talks.

Previously, bombing of North Vietnam was halted for 37 days, starting on Christmas Eve, 1965, while a U. S. peace effort was pushed. That and other pauses also allowed the Communists to build up troops and supplies for renewed aggression at stronger levels.

Another bombing halt, called by President Johnson as he left office, sharply curtailed allied bombings of North Vietnam until April 1970. At that time — in conjunction with an allied drive into Cambodia — large bombing raids were conducted on missile sites and supply depots in the north. Bombings continued through early 1971 as U. S. jets attacked northern missile sites in a series of "protective reactions."

The total tonnage of bombs dropped in Southeast Asia now equals more than twice that dropped during World War II and the Korean conflict combined.

In March 1971 the Red Chinese reiterated their pledge to support Hanoi should it be considered necessary, though direct intervention is believed unlikely. North Vietnam has accepted large amounts of Chinese arms and ammunition, but also has received aid from other nations of the Communist bloc, including antiaircraft missiles and jet fighters from Russia.

The nation of 22 million also receives about $1 billion a year from its allies to bolster an economy devastated by U. S. bombing, and manufacturing and storage facilities only recently are being rebuilt after being destroyed or moved to places of concealment during earlier raids. Hanoi also has been pressing a vast resettlement program, transferring large segments of the populace from the congested Red River delta to the heavily forested highlands, in order to open up thousands more acres of farmland.

But despite these efforts, recent agricultural progress and the rationing of most consumer goods — including rice — the nation depends heavily on Red Chinese and Russian foodstuffs.

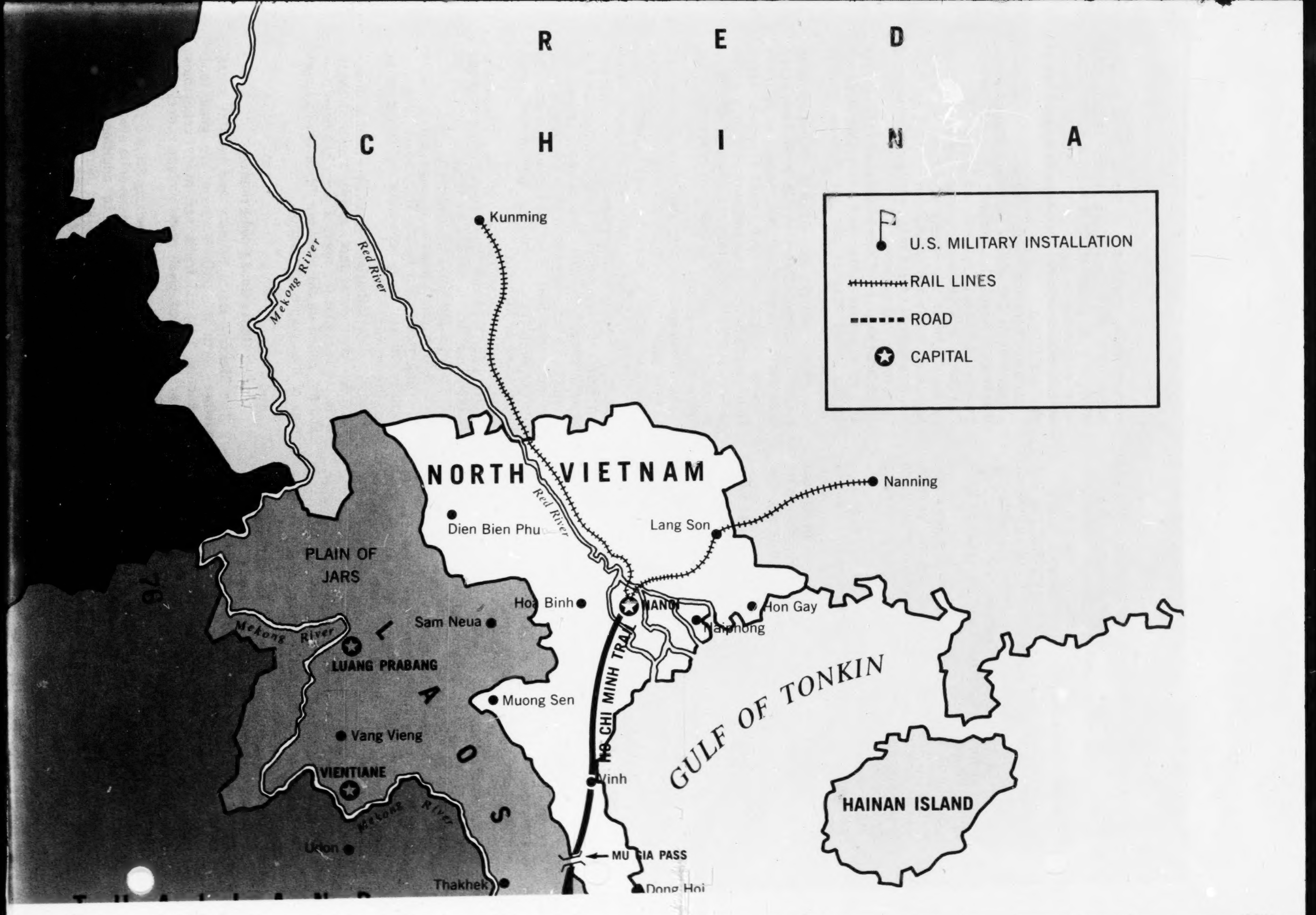
Whereas South Vietnam is expected to begin exporting rice again before the end of 1972, the north is still far from becoming self-sufficient in rice production.

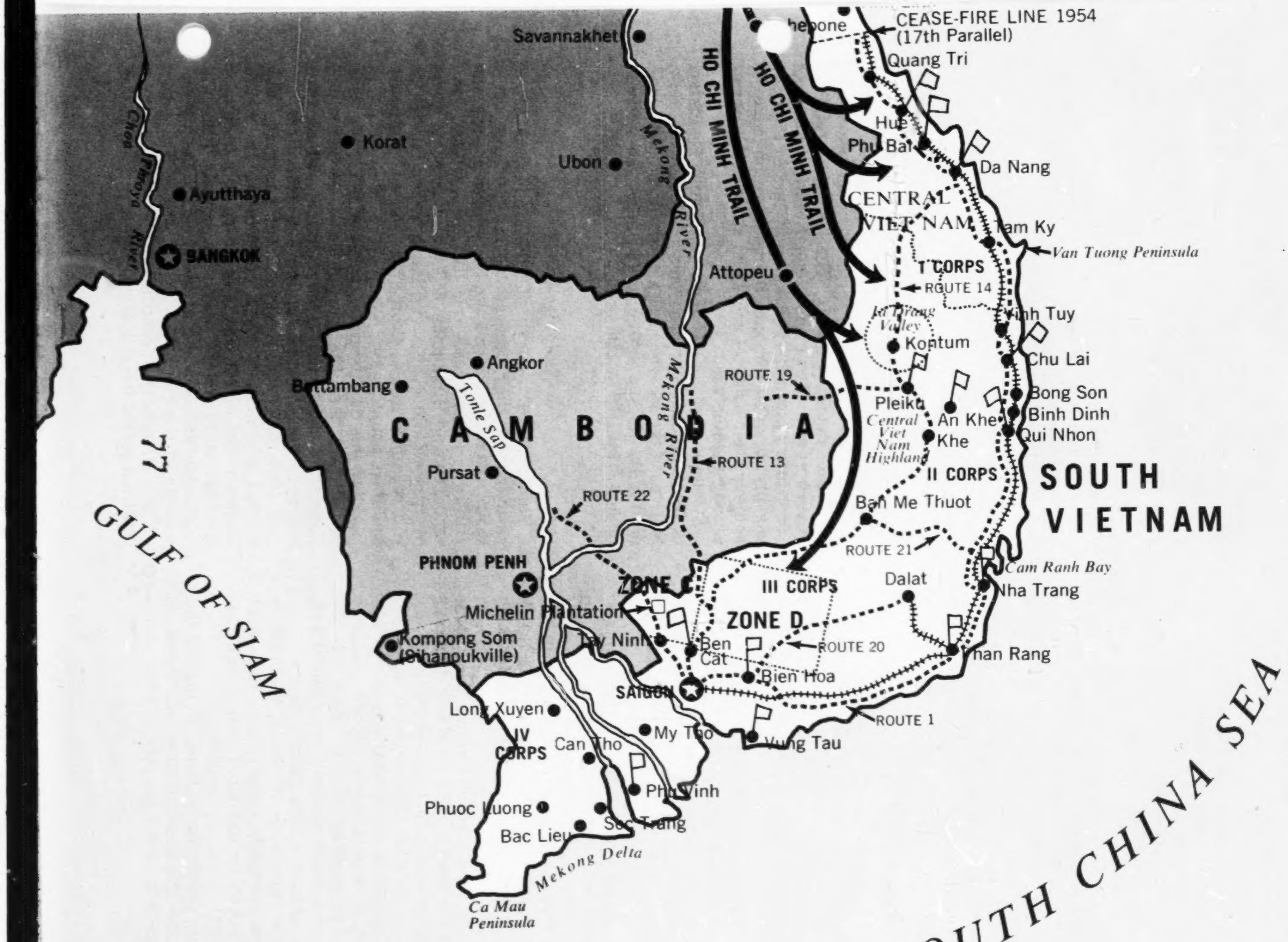
Hanoi's determination to reunify Vietnam under northern control, in fact, draws much strength from the fact that the north always has been poor and has relied on the southern "rice bowl's" surplus of that staple Asian food.

Delta Good Food Producer

The Mekong Delta country and coastal areas farther north in South Vietnam are good food producers. Tropical fruits and many vegetables also are produced. Cash crops include rubber, tea and coffee.

The vast majority of the nearly 800,000 families who lived as tenant farmers in the delta area in 1968 are now owner-cultivators. In addition, nearly three-fifths of the cultivated land there is expected to have been redistributed by the end of 1972.


RED CHINA
U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATION
RAIL LINES
ROAD
CAPITAL
Kunming
Nanning
Mekong River
Red River
NORTH VIETNAM
Dien Bien Phu
Lang Son
Hoa Binh
HANOI
Hon Gay
Haiphong
PLAIN OF JARS
Sam Neua
LUANG PRABANG
LAOS
Muong Sen
Vang Vieng
VIENTIANE
Udon
Thakhek
HO CHI MINH TRAIL
Vinh
MU GIA PASS
Dong Hoi
GULF OF TONKIN
HAINAN ISLAND


CEASE-FIRE LINE 1954 (17th Parallel)
Tchepone
Quang Tri
Hue
Phu Bai
Da Nang
CENTRAL VIET NAM
Tam Ky
Van Tuong Peninsula
I CORPS
ROUTE 14
Ia Drang Valley
Vinh Tuy
Kontum
Chu Lai
Pleiku
Bong Son
Binh Dinh
An Khe
Qui Nhon
Central Viet Nam Highlands
Khe
II CORPS
SOUTH VIETNAM
Ban Me Thuot
ROUTE 21
Cam Ranh Bay
Nha Trang
Dalat
III CORPS
ZONE D
ROUTE 20
Phan Rang
Bien Hoa
Ben Cat
Tay Ninh
Michelin Plantation
ZONE C
SAIGON
ROUTE 1
Vung Tau
My Tho
Phu Vinh
Soc Trang
Can Tho
IV CORPS
Long Xuyen
Phuoc Luong
Bac Lieu
Mekong Delta
Ca Mau Peninsula
SOUTH CHINA SEA
GULF OF SIAM
Kompong Som (Sihanoukville)
PHNOM PENH
Pursat
Tonle Sap
Angkor
Battambang
CAMBODIA
ROUTE 22
ROUTE 13
ROUTE 19
Mekong River
Attopeu
HO CHI MINH TRAIL
HO CHI MINH TRAIL
Savannakhet
Ubon
Korat
Ayutthaya
BANGKOK
Choa Phraya River

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Nevertheless, the economy of the south is far from healthy.

Aware that the government in South Vietnam faces major economic problems, American officials realize that a major cut in U. S. aid would be a disaster — the economy having become almost wholly dependent on the American dollar.

Although not much can be done about small-scale corruption — traditional in district government — U. S. officials are pressing ahead with efforts to halt major corruption which delivers a large amount of U. S. supplies to the Viet Cong and includes padded payrolls and kickbacks.

U. S. post exchanges are well stocked with groceries, cigarettes, beer and other items which turn up in the Saigon black market.

Cement, steel, drainage tiles and aluminum roofing paid for by the United States wind up in Communist fortifications, field hospitals and camps. Radios that assist Red communications, steel pipe converted by terrorists to mortar barrels or for the outer shells of bombs and American-financed medicines and drugs which save the lives of wounded Viet Cong are stolen from docks by Viet Cong agents or sold through clearly open channels to the Viet Cong.

Huge Black Market

Huge black markets in U. S. currency and commodities flourish, and it has been estimated that as much as 20 per cent of the cargo passing through the port of Saigon is stolen. Much of this material later finds its way into the hands of the Viet Cong.

Dangerous drugs, including heroin, are becoming an increasing problem. The lucrative sale of the narcotics lures corrupt Vietnamese officials and businessmen, who sell the drugs to U. S. servicemen. The underground trade continues despite U. S. efforts to eliminate it.

Government income from the United States, averaging more than $300 million a year in economic aid alone, now far exceeds the total of other national revenues. This, combined with the large sums American troops are spending in South Vietnam, puts tremendous inflationary pressure on the economy.

After averaging an increase of about 30 per cent during the past few years, the rate of inflation was held to about 20 per cent in 1971, however.

Inflation as well as vast differences between the standard of living within the domestic economy and the pay of the U. S. soldier have caused prices to soar in the metropolitan areas. Most of the residents of Saigon, once referred to as the "Paris of the Orient," cannot afford luxury items.

The 22 million population of South Vietnam is diverse, though generally originating, like most Southeast Asian peoples, in South China about 4,000 years ago.

The majority, particularly those living in the delta country and the coastal strip, are farmers with an average per capita income of little more than $100.

In the mountains dwell several hundred thousand Montagnards, who are organized in a number of tribal groupings. They are hardy, independent people, with little love for their lowland neighbors, whether Communist or not.

More than a million Chinese also inhabit the country, living mostly in the cities and engaging in business and banking.

Further diversity is provided by the religions.

Taoism is the basic religious philosophy of the country, but about 80 per cent of the people confess to be Buddhists and about 10 per cent Catholics. Ancestor-worship also is traditionally practiced.

Discord has been frequent between Buddhism, with its ancient center at Hue, and Catholicism, stemming from French-influenced Saigon. The Buddhists feel resentment against the Catholic minority which, because of the foothold gained under French colonialism, wields power disproportionate to its size. A large part of the army's officer corps is Catholic, as are most of the nation's journalists and leading merchants. And, while the Roman Catholics represent about 10 per cent of the population, nearly 50 per cent of the senators are Catholic.

However, most of the activity of the religious sects has been directed against the various governments and intended to establish or maintain political power.

The Buddhists, in particular, have staged frequent demonstrations against the military governments. However, though the Buddhists constitute a powerful political movement, they are sharply divided among themselves on how to achieve their political goals and struggle for power among themselves.

Stronghold of the so-called "militant" Buddhists is Hue, in the northern part of South Vietnam. Natives of the Mekong Delta claim their own brand of Buddhism and are distrustful of the activist monks from the north.

Buddhist Appeal

The over-all appeal of the Buddhists is to nationalism. They want power in order to reassert their national sovereignty, and they oppose the military governments as being dictatorial and repressive to Buddhism. They aim at restoration by free elections of a civilian government which will set up a stable, prosperous nation guided by Buddhist principles.

Aiding this campaign by the Buddhist leadership is the fact that the people have an ingrained distrust of their central government, which long has been noted for corruption and despotism.

In 1966, however, a constituent assembly was elected which drew up a constitution for South Vietnam and which was favored by 80 per cent of the registered voters despite a largely illiterate electorate and a wave of violence spread by opponents of the election.

The 117-article constitution provides for a modified presidential system of government with a strong, bicameral legislature and an independent judiciary.

This government has a lower house of representatives elected to four-year terms in direct and secret ballots from constituencies. The upper house has a smaller number of senators, chosen by direct and secret ballot in nationwide, at-large elections for six-year terms.

The president and vice president, also chosen in nationwide elections, must be natives of Vietnam and must run on the same ticket. Also, military men elected to office must suspend military affiliations.

The election of the constituent assembly which formed the constitution and led the government elections was seen as a victory for democracy and political unity in itself, as it was vigorously opposed by both Viet Cong and the militant Buddhists.

In 1968, the election of President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky, both military men, was protested by opposition forces, which charged irregularities in the voting. But the new government was formed without incident, marking the start of a representative form of government which replaced a succession of dictatorial and autocratic rulers.

The second presidential election since the formation of the constitution, in the fall of 1971, was regarded as a test of the progress of democracy in South Vietnam.

By requiring that all presidential candidates file petitions signed by a large number of members of the Congress, Thieu greatly limited his number of opponents. Retired Gen. Duong Van Minh, a peace candidate who led the 1963 coup, attracted Buddhist support in the three-way race with Ky.

The election of a truly representative government in South Vietnam remains a challenge. The nation has no tradition of free elections and the vast majority of the people is rural. Many are illiterate and do not comprehend the role of a national government which they believe doesn't affect them.

It is difficult to determine what percentage of the people really live within the government sphere. Estimations of the extent of Saigon's authority vary from control over 65 per cent of the people to 94 per cent. In June 1971 it was estimated that the Viet Cong still had at least 200,000 military and non-military personnel in the south.

Pacification Program Continues

One of Thieu's major efforts was a "pacification program" designed to unify the country under Saigon control by suppressing the Viet Cong and promoting unity and development in the countryside. Directed by the Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS), the program includes special teams of South Vietnamese and U. S. personnel who are sent into areas previously cleared of Viet Cong.

First the teams try to provide a defense for the hamlets so the peasants no longer feel terrorized by the Viet Cong. Then they try to find out what the people really need and help provide it. Some of the projects are developing crops, building schools and hospitals and beginning rural electrification programs. The teams also are trying to establish a civil administration and replace officials who are corrupt and uncaring.

The government's current emphasis is on upgrading the authority of the village, the traditional unit of local government in Vietnam. The Vietnamese village consists of from six to 10 hamlets and the village chief exerts the authority.

As part of village-upgrading the government is not only advocating free election of village councils but has embarked on a program of putting at the disposal of each village the financial means to bring about economic development. Unfortunately, however, because of corrupt leadership supplies, including building materials, frequently disappear.

One favorable result of the program is the improvement of the police force, both in quality and number. The police force and local militia combined total over one million people.

Nevertheless, the success of the pacification program is still uncertain, as English-speaking U. S. teams, charged with determining the internal security of the villages, are unable to do so accurately.

But, as South Vietnam struggles to solve its internal problems, the war continues and more nations increasingly become involved.

Laotian Campaign

Following a steady increase of North Vietnamese troops in the Laotian panhandle, the South Vietnamese army (ARVN) invaded Laos in March, 1971. U. S. planes stepped up the bombing of Ho Chi Minh trails and other Communist supply routes there and provided air support for the ground troops. Despite heavy losses, officials termed the campaign successful, claiming the move had delayed another Hanoi offensive for at least six months.

The United States gives Laos $250 million a year in military aid, and supports 5,000 Thai mercenaries there as well. In June 1971 the United States reiterated a previous pledge to protect Laos against takeover by the North Vietnamese.

U. S. troops in Thailand, which once numbered more than 5,000, are being cut back as some of the U. S. air bases there are closed down. American warplanes continue to fly from Thai fields to bomb the Laos corridor, which houses the Ho Chi Minh Trails, and run rescue operations for downed U. S. pilots.

American counter-insurgency experts continue to advise Thai officials as Communist activity within Thai borders increases.

Following the March 1970 overthrow of left-leaning Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia, U. S. troops were sent in to destroy Communist base camps and sanctuaries and to disrupt the enemy's supply system.

The more than 20,000 U. S. troops were joined by twice that number of South Vietnamese. Coupled with the Cambodian drive, U. S. planes staged massive raids against North Vietnam in retaliation for antiaircraft attacks on unarmed U. S. reconnaissance planes.

When the U. S. troops pulled out by the promised July 1 date, more than 11,000 of the enemy were dead, and more than 22,000 weapons had been seized. About 39,000 South Vietnamese troops remained in Cambodia.

Although many disputed the success of the Cambodian mission, U. S. officials pronounced it a victory. The net effect of the move is considered to be a buying of time while the Communists rebuild their capabilities, during which the pacification program will be pressed and the "Vietnamization" process can gain speed.

Vietnamization is the process in which the U. S. combat role in Vietnam is being transferred to the 1.1 million men in South Vietnam's regular armed forces. U. S. military advisors are training South Vietnamese ground forces in logistics and support activities with the eventual goal in mind of making the South Vietnamese militarily selfsufficient.

The training of the South Vietnamese air force is based on the assumption that the war will wind down. U. S. military advisors, while trying to turn the air force into one of the largest in the world, also are sharply limiting its tactical and strategic capabilities.

Because Vietnamization of the helicopter corps and the air force is running far behind that of the naval and ground forces, allied troops still are very dependent on U. S. air support. However, the Vietnamese navy is expected to be self-sufficient by mid-1972.

The success of the Vietnamization process has yet to be determined. It is generally believed that although South Vietnamese ground troops sustained heavy losses during their recent drive into Laos, they also demonstrated a relatively high ground combat ability.

U. S. Troop Withdrawals

As the United States abandons a major ground combat role, 14,500 troops are being withdrawn monthly from Vietnam. Many of the 184,000 U. S. troops expected to be left in Vietnam by December 1971 are airmen. Plans call for only residual U. S. combat forces and military advisors to remain in Vietnam by the end of 1972.

Anti-war sentiment in the United States undoubtedly has helped speed troop withdrawals. Anti-war protests, which once were limited to university campuses, now have been taken up by other groups, including the U. S. Congress. Several attempts have been made to legislate acts which would force President Nixon to set a deadline for U. S. troop withdrawal from Vietnam.

Another controversy over the war was raised when a few major U. S. newspapers obtained and printed portions of top secret "Pentagon Papers" which concern U. S. involvement in the war during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. The papers revealed secret U. S. operations in North Vietnam and Laos as early as 1961 and acknowledged U. S. encouragement of the 1963 coup in South Vietnam.

In a major national address on July 15, 1971, President Nixon paved the way for speculation on the increasing possibilities of peace in Vietnam by announcing he would visit Premier Chou En-lai in Peking before mid-1972.

The peace talks between the United States and North Vietnam, which began in Paris in 1968, have been extremely unsuccessful.

The Communists have demanded from the outset that the United States and its allies withdraw their forces from South Vietnam unconditionally, and that the United States dispose of the elected legal government in South Vietnam and install a coalition government in its place.

A major proposal by President Nixon in November 1970 which called for the mutual withdrawal of all foreign troops was flatly rejected. In turn, the United States found some aspects of a July 1971 proposal by Hanoi "clearly unacceptable." In that proposal Hanoi offered for the first time to release U. S. prisoners-of-war in phases as allied troops are withdrawn.

The United States repeated its unwillingness to dispose of the legal government and replace it with a coalition government and refused to completely withdraw until Saigon has a reasonable chance of defending itself. However, the Saigon government later offered a plan for a cease-fire and elections leading to reunification of the two zones, which may provide a basis for constructive negotiations.

The estimated cost to the United States of the Indochina war in 1971 alone is $15.8 billion. About 54,000 men have died in the war since 1954.

Western Europe

America's heritage stems largely from Western Europe.

The two areas share a common culture. Democratic institutions have developed along similar lines.

The common threat of communism serves as a further tie, bringing the free world allies into a military alliance — the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Original members of the treaty, signed in April 1949, were the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, Iceland, Luxemburg and Norway. Greece, Turkey and West Germany became members later.

Purely defensive in nature, NATO was established to counter the threat of a Russia which after World War II had seized nearly 400,000 square miles of territory containing 90 million people and which seemed bent on taking over Europe. This threat was sharply pointed up by Russia's blockade of Berlin in 1948-49, shocking the Western nations into the realization that they had to rebuild their military forces, largely demobilized after the war, to counter Soviet strength.

Provide for Defense

U. S. objectives in joining in the alliance were to provide for the collective defense of the war-devastated European nations, while building up their economic and political structures.

These objectives were achieved.

Politically stable, Western Europe stands firmly on its own feet. There have been no further Communist territorial gains in the NATO area, and pooling of the members' military strength in effect moved the U. S. defense frontier to the Iron Curtain. The alliance also enabled West Germany to grow in cooperation with its ex-enemies and provided a shield behind which Europe became more prosperous than ever.

In 1966, national differences drastically threatened NATO's continued existence as an effective military and political force when former French President Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of NATO and decided to build an independent nuclear striking force.

Lines of communication and supply were revised and NATO headquarters was moved from France to Belgium. In February 1971, three months after the death of De Gaulle, the French were back on speaking terms with NATO, including its military headquarters. They are actively negotiating to rejoin the vital telecommunications system of NATO.

Although the United States has borne most of NATO's costs in men and money, other member nations are complaining about the expense.

Behind such actions is the increasing feeling of Europeans that Russia's internal difficulties and the feud with Red China make war unlikely, and that decreased military tensions would improve trade relations with the East European Red bloc.

De Gaulle had also stirred up problems in West Europe's trade structure — the highly successful European Economic Community (EEC), or Common Market.

Consisting of France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, the Common Market is an economic union in which tariffs are reduced or eliminated among the member nations, who establish common tariffs on outside goods.

Trade among the member nations has increased 256 per cent in the past 10 years, a much faster growth rate than the 87 per cent expansion in total world trade in the same period. The Common Market's industrial production is up 70 per cent from 1958, twice the United Kingdom's growth and only slightly less than the U. S. increase.

The present French president, Georges Pompidou, may help ease one issue affecting the EEC's potential — Britain's long struggle for entry into the bloc, a move consistently blocked by De Gaulle.

England's Prospects Bright

In June 1971, Britain and the six Common Market nations came to terms on Britain's admission to the EEC. Although Prime Minister Edward Heath has experienced some difficulty selling the idea to the British public and Parliament, the expected parliamentary approval in October would make Britain an official EEC member on Jan. 1, 1973.

The EEC-British agreement also cleared the way for negotiations with Norway, Denmark and Ireland, contingent upon Britain's final decesion.

The remaining major issues in Britain's 10-year bid for membership were resolved when the negotiators put together a package that included concessions to Britain's trade with New Zealand, the amount of Britain's first contributions to the joint Common Market budget and help for British coastal fishermen and hill farmers.

No one would doubt that Euromart's Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) is in disarray. It is the most divisive issue among the six nations and the most complicated one in regard to admitting Britain.

The agriculture problem centers on the fact that the market sets prices at artificially high levels and guarantees to buy up farm surpluses of key commodities. But, meanwhile, some of the food is the highest priced in the world and it is food which is by no means in short supply.

To support the prices, each Euromart country is forced to pay a share of the CAP and it is the paying of these prices and the setting of price levels that results in constant squabbles among the member nations.

Pompidou has stipulated that he wants subsidies to French farmers to be continued, a major source of concern to membership foes in Britain, Europe's biggest food importer.

So, British entry brings up both problems and opportunities but the problems are solvable and the opportunity to use British entry to sort out and eliminate defects in the Common Market are overwhelmingly in the interest of Europe.

Other European Trade Group

Despite past EEC rebuffs, Britain is lined in a vital trade group to some of its neighbors on the continent by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), formed in 1959 by Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal. Finland became an associate member in 1961.

Essentially, the EFTA was set up as a counterweight to, and possible partner of, the Common Market.

The technical difference between the two is that the EEC requires that all members have the same tariffs against the goods of non-members, while the EFTA allows members to fix their own tariffs against non-members. Also, the EFTA involves only industrial goods, thus avoiding many problems the Common Market had over agricultural policies.

Commerce among the 100 million people of its members has more than doubled since the inception of EFTA, and it became totally tariff-free Jan. 1, 1967, some 18 months ahead of the program of the EEC.

However, the EFTA's largest nation, Britain, gets the least benefit from the organization, and still looks to EEC membership as it flounders in the grip of economic woes.

The basic problem is that exports long have lagged behind imports, creating huge deficits in Britain's balance of payments. This, in turn, cut deeply into reserves of gold and currency.

To combat this, the government devalued the pound in 1967, and ordered a wage-price freeze, cut consumer credit, raised sales and income taxes and instituted slashes in government spending.

After six years of political and economic difficulty, the Labor government of Harold Wilson was voted out in upset June 1970 elections. Heath, the new Conservative prime minister, is taking a different tack in solving British problems.

He inherited an unstable economy, in which inflation was dammed up rather than corrected. Foreign debt, which the Wilson administration boasted it had cut, apparently was just delayed.

Strikes plague the economy, and Heath is expected to enact anti-strike legislation. In favor of free enterprise, Heath is also expected to cut taxes to produce managerial incentives and reduce government intervention in industry.

Heath also will allow British troops to stay in the Persian Gulf and Malaysia if the governments there request it and will retain forces east of Suez, both of which are changes from the Wilson policy.

Arms sales to South Africa are expected to be resumed and sanctions against minority white-run Rhodesia, which declared its independence in 1969, will slowly lessen.

Racial, Religious Problems

Racial troubles also have increased. Non-whites numbered in the hundreds 15 years ago, but now number 2 per cent of the United Kingdom's 56 million population.

Another internal problem is fighting between the Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland, which occurs sporadically and in which people have been killed.

The issue is six Irish counties which chose to remain under British control after World War I. Of the 1½ million population, two-thirds are Protestant. The Irish Catholics want civil rights and wish to join the Irish republic to the south.

In France, De Gaulle had led his nation into a number of diplomatic and economic byways in his insistence on an independent France with a major role in world affairs.

De Gaulle resigned in 1969 when his popularity began falling after the country faced a series of work strikes and student uprisings. However, his arrogant, autocratic leadership gave France the stability and political influence it had not known for years. He increased political ties with Russia and Eastern Europe, recognized Red China and, by means of economic aid, smoothed over the bitter, stormy relations with former colony Algeria.

Now, under Pompidou, foreign policy has been downgraded in French priorities. Pursuit of "greatness abroad" takes second place to pressing social and economic problems at home.

One dramatic shift was Pompidou's decision to devalue the franc 12.5 per cent. The devaluation, consistently opposed by De Gaulle, was followed by other actions in an effort to check the outflow of French gold and currency reserves and to curb inflation.

A strict austerity program was adopted, including a freeze on prices, promise of sharp government cuts, restrictions on credit for businessmen and consumers, cutting of subsidies to nationalized industries and establishment of tax incentives to encourage private industry.

The economic measures worked well with economic and political confidence in the Pompidou government restored.

In international affairs, French-U. S. relations have generally improved under the Pompidou regime. France clings to De Gaulle's Mideast strategy, maintaining an embargo on jets ordered and paid for by Israel.

In West Germany, former Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt was chosen chancellor succeeding Kurt Georg Kiesinger. The election of Brandt, a Social Democrat, ended 20 years of rule by the Christian Democratic Union and was achieved by a coalition with the small Free Democratic Party headed by Walter Scheel, who was named foreign minister.

On the domestic front, the new regime revalued the mark, increasing its value from 25 U. S. cents to a little more than 27, a raise of about 9 per cent. In May 1971, the mark was freed from its official rate of 3.66 to find its own parity against the dollar. Though the German economy still is booming, the action means that German goods will cost more to foreign buyers and may have the effect of slowing the economy somewhat.

Unification Troubles

The most haunting problem in West Germany is reunification with its Eastern Zone, which is under tight Russian control and contains the vital city of Berlin. The Berlin Wall, erected by the Communists between the Soviet and Western sectors, is kept under heavy guard.

Brandt is extremely interested in unification and has made overtures to the East Europe Communists. The USSR is also wooing West Germany, which has passed all competitors to become the leading trading partner of the Soviet Union in the West.

His friendship with East Europe apparently is not favored by his countrymen, because his party got little support in elections in three German states in June 1970.

Under Brandt, the West Germans are now dominating the Common Market. The effect of the French and German power changes seems to be that now the German chancellor is charting the course for Europe's future.

Though firmly aligned with the West, the Scandinavian countries are not interested in European political unity — nor even in Nordic integration. Instead, they guard their national sovereignties jealously from each other, as well as from the non-Nordic nations to the south.

Scandinavia also bears a reputation as a highly Socialist area, with social welfare programs which cushion citizens' basic difficulties like unemployment, disability, medical costs and poverty in old age.

In recent years, however, the governments have been content just to maintain the basic structure of social welfare while encouraging private economic growth. Government costs (and taxes) have continued to mount, though, and Socialist governments have experienced several setbacks.

Sweden, with one of the highest living standards in the world outside North America, is a full-fledged welfare state, with a complete system of social security which provides for material welfare from cradle to grave.

Yet the country currently has problems stemming from this system and from its prosperity, including a labor shortage, high wages and taxes and soaring inflation.

A new leader was named in Sweden in October 1969, when Olof Palme, 42, took over as Social Democrat Party head and premier to succeed Tage Erlander, 68, who retired. Palme, formerly education minister, is highly intelligent, forceful and articulate and is immensely popular with his countrymen. He also is one of Sweden's severest and most outspoken critics of the U. S. policy in Vietnam.

In Norway, the coalition government collapsed in March 1971 when confidential information concerning the country's bid to enter the European Common Market was disclosed. An ensuing dispute forced Prime Minister Per Borten's resignation and the formation of a new cabinet by Trygve Bratteli, head of the Labor Party.

Norway's economy has boomed since the inception of the EFTA, but also is in a slight inflation pinch. Social welfare costs are high and the government has initiated a tax-supported social security pension program. Unemployment is low and the economy is healthy.

Denmark, with its traditional dependence on agricultural and livestock industries, is more attracted to the rest of Europe than are the other Scandinavian nations and would gain the most from membership in the Common Market, with its high farm supports and crop export subsidies. The country is prosperous, however, though inflation is a problem.

Finland Linked to Reds

Finland is closely linked to the Soviet bloc, which accounts for 25 per cent of its trade.

In March 1971, there was a cabinet crisis due to a dispute over wage and price policies with the powerful Communist People's Democratic Union which demanded a price freeze. Later, the Communist Party withdrew from the broadly based coalition government after five years of participation.

The government has been hinting at general elections to provide a new political base and to bring the Communist party back into Finnish politics.

Politically, the country must walk a thin line between the Western bloc and Russia, which directly influences its government.

The Netherlands, with a thriving economy and rising living standards, also is plagued by the problems common to so much of West Europe. For one, the rapidly expanding population faces an acute housing shortage. Also, the economy has shown an increasingly inflationary trend, and the government instituted a planned income policy, imposing controls on wages and prices, restraining bank credits and rising interest rates.

Little Belgium, long the stronghold of European unity programs, is having national unity problems as friction between Flemish and Walloon (French-speaking) Belgians has provoked an active secession campaign.

Economically, the seizure of Belgian-controlled mining property in the Congo dealt a heavy blow to steel and mining interests, though some companies have formed agreements with Congo interests. Failure to modernize traditional industries also has hurt the economy, although the most urgent need is to reform the public-finance system, where free spending has created a growing deficit.

Even in stable Switzerland, inflation is causing worry, and bankers have cut back on easy credit.

A nation where women still are denied the vote on national matters, Switzerland has a constitutional provision for neutrality, though it is an active supporter of Western democratic ideals.

In the little Alpine republic of Austria, business is booming. Though the country wants to switch from the EFTA to the EEC, the economy has had a steady yearly growth rate and there is nearly full employment. Public investments in power, road and school projects are an urgent need for the nation of over seven million.

Neutrality was imposed on Austria by the peace treaty under which Russia withdrew its occupation forces after World War II, but the country has remained largely Western in outlook.

Italy is a NATO ally, but probably has been least affected by its difficulties, having always looked upon the pact as sort of an Italian-American arrangement, with the chief protection coming from the NATO naval force in the Mediterranean.

With the largest Communist Party in Western Europe (1.6 million), the Italian political situation is in constant turmoil, under the guidance of a left-center coalition.

In its most recent crises, Premier Mariano Rumor resigned temporarily in February 1970, so he could form a new coalition government from the four divergent leading parties. This coalition fell apart in July.

A month later, former Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo was sworn in as premier. The only readily apparent change in the 32nd post-Fascist government is a new premier.

In addition, elections were held in which Communists won control of three of the country's 15 regional governments. The country is plagued with an inflated economy, frequent strikes and low morale.

Ostracized by most of the Western world since the bloody civil war of 1936-39 and the subsequent regime's links to the Axis nations of World War II, Spain is making increasing efforts to return to the free world community of nations. The government has been dominated for three decades by Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

A sweeping reshuffle of cabinet and subcabinet posts in late 1969 resulted in a reform government dominated by youth, mostly moderate and leaning toward the West.

Many of the replacements are members or sympathizers of Opus Dei, an international lay Roman Catholic group which had bickered for years with the fascist-style Falange group.

In addition, Franco has officially named Prince Juan Carlos, the grandson of Spain's last king and prince of Spain, his legal successor and heir to the vacant throne of Spain, though not the actual chief of state.

Neighboring Portugal, already closely linked to the West by NATO and EFTA, shows some economic gains and industrial progress, but lags behind many of the other European nations. However, inflation is no problem, and the low prices have brought a surge in tourism.

Despite political upheavals, Greece, the only non-Communist nation in Eastern Europe is another staunch NATO ally.

It currently is controlled by the military, which arrested large numbers of Communists, Communist sympathizers and political leaders and imposed sharp restrictions on the people.

Meanwhile, the military-backed government has reached the threshold of respectability, with an economic revival, increased American investment, and a growing tourist trade.

One long-standing problem — the dispute with Turkey over Cyprus — remains a thorn in the side of Greece.

Fighting broke out between the Greek and Turkish communities on the independently governed Mediterranean island in 1964.

The minority Turkish Cypriots claimed that rights guaranteed them under a binational constitution were being eroded. The Greek Cypriots, led by the island's president, Archbishop Makarios, charged that the Turks used their constitutional safeguards to block needed legislation.

With the issue threatening to expand into a war between key NATO members Greece and Turkey, a United Nations peace force was established and has maintained an uneasy truce.

Turkey Is Vital NATO Link

Although situated in the Middle East, Turkey's geographic position makes it a vital link in the NATO defense line.

The pro-West government of Premier Suleyman Demirel resigned in March 1971 under pressure from the military. The new premier, Nihat Erim, has been given 12 months to forge a workable coalition from often feuding political factions while satisfying demands by the generals for prompt action in a program of social, economic and political reforms.

The new government plans to continue Turkey's close friendship with the United States as well as improving its relationship with the Soviet Union.

Eastern Europe

Behind the Iron Curtain which separates them from the rest of the continent, 104 million people live as virtual prisoners in the Russian Communist satellites of Eastern Europe.

Similar conditions prevail in Albania, whose Red regime has rejected Soviet leadership in favor of the revolutionary Communist doctrine of the Red Chinese.

East Europe's other Communist-run nation, Yugoslavia, follows an independent path, one which is much more liberal and more closely linked to the Western world.

In the Soviet block, persons trying to escape to the West risk death or reprisals against their families. People's revolts in Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and, more recently, Czechoslovakia have been suppressed by brute Russian force.

Threat of this force is evidenced by the presence in the East European satellites of about 30 Russian divisions under conditions of the Warsaw Pact — a warning that Soviet control can be invoked if the bloc nations become too restive.

This military alliance was triggered by West Germany's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1955, and was intended as the Communist nations' counterpart to NATO. Original members were Russia, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania. Albania, however, was excluded in 1961 after its split with Russia in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

Satellites' Reliance Questionable

Unlike NATO, which is jointly directed by member nations, the Warsaw Pact is under absolute Soviet military control, with Russian officers in key positions in all the top echelons.

In terms of manpower, the Warsaw Pact overshadows NATO, with the 30 Russian and approximately 70 satellite divisions in Eastern Europe. Total armed forces of the six satellite nations are estimated at more than a million, mostly ground troops. Weapons are standardized to conform to Soviet models, but Russia keeps control of all nuclear warheads for rockets.

Despite unquestioned general fear of a strong West Germany, Russia cannot put full reliance in the satellites' cooperation. Political disunity among the various national armies is a major weakness. Also, the new feelings of political and economic independence create an increasing resentment of Soviet military dominance.

The basic function of the organization originally was to regularize military relations among the satellites, create an overseeing military authority which would be unaffected by the national borders and gain financial support for the expense of maintaining Soviet forces in Eastern Europe.

Today the satellites are very different as they pursue more nationalistic courses of action, and Russia's hold on them is weakening.

Increasingly they are demanding more control over their national affairs. Despite restrictions, contacts with the West are increasing. Trade relations have been established with the West, and even Western music, art and fashion — once frowned on as too frivolous for the Communist states — are gaining popularity.

Economic Revolution

One of the keys to the upsurge of nationalism is the economic revolution which is taking place throughout the Communist bloc, including Russia.

Centralized planning and management are minimized, and decisions are being made more frequently at the local level.

The element of competition is coming into play, and the law of supply and demand, with an emphasis on profits rather than production, is becoming more accepted. Wages are rising, and new emphasis on the cost-price ratio could mean a break for consumers.

At the heart of the Communist bloc economic system is the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). The Reds' counterpart to the European Common Market, Comecon was designed to integrate the Eastern European economy under Russian control, but it never has achieved its purpose.

Members of Comecon include the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary and Mongolia. Albania, though a member, does not participate in council activities, and Yugoslavia has observer status, but takes an active part in the organization.

Never very effective, mounting complaints against Russian control and exploitation and increasing realization of the inadequacy of the old Marxist economic theories now have pulled Comecon apart. Instead of supranational planning, Moscow has had to institute a series of bilateral agreements with the satellite nations, as economic reforms have made these countries even more conscious of their national identities.

Two of the big issues creating the dissension in Comecon have been over the division of labor among countries and the struggle and confusion over prices at which goods and services are exchanged.

The division of labor meant that member countries would specialize in the goods and materials they were best fitted to produce. Under this plan, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland were to keep their economies geared primarily to industrial production, while Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania were to continue primarily as agricultural nations.

However, this worked to the benefit of neither group.

The agricultural countries felt they were being denied the opportunity to achieve industrial self-sufficiency and were being forced to take inferior (and often more costly) machinery from their industrial partners than they could have obtained from the West — if they had been permitted to produce goods to offer in return.

Industrial Nations Also Dissatisfied

The industrial nations felt their products were being greatly undervalued, and also looked for Western trade outlets.

Romania cut loose first, in 1963, when it rejected the idea of being a breadbasket for the satellite bloc and decided to develop its economy along more industrial lines, stepping up its business with the West. Other bloc nations have followed, seeking to expand their capital resources where they think they can be of most benefit.

On the issue of prices, set in Moscow, the Soviet Union has plundered the satellites, charging them well over world price for raw materials and paying less for finished products than could be obtained on the free market.

Also, differing factors in fixing prices in each country caused wide discrepancies under an arbitrary price-fixing system. The setup also failed to reflect exchange rates between individual currencies, and a country could find itself buying the same product from one member at one price and from another member at another.

So the Soviet Union has had to allow the local Communist regimes considerable latitude in charting their own economic courses, in the hope of preventing a wholesale breakaway. Subsequent economic practices, which emphasize individual initiative and require some public support, are stirring ideas of political reform.

Leading the way is Yugoslavia, whose President Tito was the first Communist bloc leader to defy Moscow when he rejected then-Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's brand of communism in 1948.

In return, Yugoslavia lost Soviet aid and had to look to the West for financial support. This Western influence hastened the development of economic liberalism, with decentralization of state control and encouragement of private enterprise.

An international investment company which will make loans to Yugoslav enterprises for the purpose of developing export-oriented manufacturing facilities has been set up. Members represent American, West European, Japanese and Yugoslav banks.

This marks the first institutionalized joint venture between capitalist and Socialist financial enterprises, and as such is considered a major step forward in East-West business cooperation.

Yugoslavia also signed a three-year trade agreement with the European Common Market thus opening their domestic market to foreign competition.

Price controls are being progressively removed, and a new network of "business banks" has been set up to augment the government banks, finance new enterprises and make a profit.

Private Industries and Farming

Private industries can be set up, and farming is almost entirely in private hands. Farmers buy Western machinery, and the standard of living is rising.

Travel within and outside the country is permitted, and 10 per cent of Yugoslav workers have jobs in Western Europe, sending and bringing back hard currency into the country's economy. However, Belgrade, the capital city, has become "closed" to workers with little education, to prevent disastrous overcrowding and unemployment trends.

Tourists get a warm greeting — no visa is required for Westerners — and every luxury hotel has a gambling casino to bring hard foreign currency into the country.

Remaining a dedicated Communist and dictator, Tito has improved relations with the Soviet bloc while putting an end to a 12-year quarrel with Communist China. Yugoslavia has sent an ambassador there and made trading agreements with the Red giant.

Tito still follows his own brand of communism, charting a path with the neutralist bloc of nations in which he has become a leader and setting an example which may prove to be the wave of the future in Communist-dominated East Europe — if not Russia itself.

He set up a 15-man "executive bureau" to serve as a collective leadership for Yugoslavia. Tito expects this bureau to succeed him when he yields power, and has made it clear that he expects each of the 15 to defend the ruggedly individualistic role that he has created for Yugoslavia, even if it means continuing friction with the USSR.

Little Albania, Communist China's lone European ally, is breaking out of its self-imposed isolation, and for the first time in years, is seeking improved relations with its Balkan neighbors and with Western countries.

Having just established a diplomatic relations with Belgium, Albania is expected to do the same shortly with The Netherlands. Earlier, diplomatic ties were set up with Denmark and Switzerland. Diplomatic feelers also have been aimed at other Western countries.

The mountainous country of two million people is the last outpost of pure Salinism on the European continent, and is the only European Communist country to back Red China in its ideological battle with Russia.

The nation is currently Europe's most backward economically, with a diminishing standard of living, hunger and disease fueling a growing resentment against the harshness and poverty of life.

Tourists are seldom permitted in the country, and the border is tightly guarded to prevent the flight of refugees. The Soviet satellites, meanwhile, remain a cluster of discordant nations.

Significant of the growing rebellion against the old-line Communist rule was a shift of power in Czechoslovakia in January, 1968.

Antonin Novotny, a Moscow-picked Czech, was ousted by liberal Communist leaders and replaced with Alexander Dubcek, a Slovak Communist, as first party secretary. The country is 65 per cent Czech and 30 per cent Slovak, with Slovakia an autonomous region.

Although Dubcek tried to hold the line for communism and not anger the Russians, the new regime relaxed press and radio censorship. A wave of nationalism flourished, and Czechoslovaks began to talk of holding free elections.

Russian Forces Take Over

The liberalizing trend incurred Russian anger until, in August 1968, Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia and took Dubcek and other reformist leaders in custody.

In massive government and party purges, virtually every Dubcek-style liberal has now been replaced. Many have [illegible]ected and lost their Czechoslovak citizenship. Dubcek himself was first excluded from the party's ruling committee, then from the federal assembly, then, with other top leaders, ousted from the Communist Party.

Russian-groomed Gustav Husak took over and now clamps down on any measure suspected of being reform politics, under the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine by which the Russians reaffirmed their control over the satellite nations.

The borders were closed to travel and numerous Czechoslovaks defected to the West. Censorship of the press was restored. Czechoslovak workers, asking "Why work for the Russians?", instituted a massive work slowdown. The economy is dragging.

Many liberal market-oriented economic reforms, as well as trade with the West, have been stifled.

Propaganda programs against the United States and other Western nations have been instituted, and a treaty was signed which binds Czechoslovakia to a joint foreign policy with the Kremlin, and which promises military aid if the Soviet Union is attacked on any front.

The Russians claim the 1968 takeover was at the request of "party and government leaders" to save communism in Czechoslovakia and preserve their Eastern bloc defense system against "counterrevolutionaries."

The invasion was condemned by Western nations, by nonaligned nations, by Yugoslavia and Romania and by powerful Communist parties in France and Italy. The dispute was taken to the United Nations.

Czechoslovaks continue to fight for their reform movement, and antagonism toward the Russian troops still occupying their country is high.

Hungary Shows Liberal Influences

In Hungary, where four divisions of Soviet troops still remain as a result of the 1956 revolt, there are signs of growing liberal influences.

Widespread economic reform has been instituted to head off internal trouble and to develop more foreign trade. Wages have increased 20 per cent in three years.

The basic aim is to get the economy moving forward by persuading factories to produce what is needed and what they can sell rather than have the state decide such questions arbitrarily.

Hungary grants many firms the right to engage directly in import and export trade. The regime wants to allow the greatest possible freedom to import badly needed machinery and manufacturing equipment. With a strong interest in foreign trade, Hungary is trying to adjust domestic price relations to those prevailing in the world markets, as Yugoslavia has done.

Hungary has also introduced a graduated profit-sharing system, considered one of the most significant of the Communist country's incentive measures. Under the program, profits are distributed according to categories: top management, middle management and high-level professional and technical personnel and all other workers and employes.

Previously the profits were distributed on a per capita basis with little or no difference between individual shares.

Rebellion Ending

Some freedom of speech and the press exists, and tourism is permitted to some extent because of the advantages of Western currency. Visitors, however, are carefully screened before being allowed entry. Clothing is as plentiful as in the West and entertainment flourishes.

However, Cezchoslovak and Romanian behavior have caused the USSR to clamp down tightly on Hungarian foreign affairs.

After eight years, Romania's dramatic drive for independence from Russian control is coming to an end. Reasons for Romania's rapprochement with Russia are not certain. But many analysts say they include the failure of an attempt to build a Western-style economy, a realization that Romania needs Moscow and growing unrest at home.

Early in 1970, the Romanian economy was groaning. President of Romania and Communist Party Leader Nicolae Ceausescu had accepted loans from the West in the belief that Western aid would modernize his economy quickly enough to enable him to produce world-class goods and pay off the loans.

When the loans started to come due, Romanian industry still lagged far behind the West and there was too little money to pay the bills.

Also, 1970 began with a major economic disaster when heavy floods damaged 2.1 million acres of farmland, leaving more than 250,000 persons homeless. It was the worst flood in the nation's history. China sent $20 million in aid and America sent $10 million. This helped, but the flood cost Romania more than $1 billion. There was only one country likely to send that amount and that country — Russia — only chipped in a token $100,000.

At the height of the flood, the Soviet Union attempted to use the economic distress of its strongly independent-minded neighbor to force the leaders in Bucharest to retreat from their insistence on full sovereignty and full independence.

But at that point, the Romanians stood firm, refusing even to join the new Investment Bank formed by Moscow and its East European satellites.

Romania's slow slide back toward Communist cooperation is visible on nearly every front of life there. The nation has even begun cooperation again with the Warsaw Pact and has signed long-delayed "friendship treaties" with other Communist nations.

During Romania's bid for economic independence, Russia had applied a mild economic squeeze, but basically bided its time, believing events would bring the Romanians around.

Bulgaria also has had clashes between Communist conservatives (or hard-liners) and liberals, and many Stalinists have been removed from power. However, the party leaders still rule with an iron hand, and the country is the most closely integrated of all the bloc nations with Russia, depending to a great extent on Russian trade and credit.

However, the need for change has been obvious to most Bulgarians, and economic reform emphasizing individual initiative and profit-making have been started.

Spectacular Results

Results of this reform have been spectacular. Once considered the most backward of the East Europe Soviet bloc, Bulgaria has become the pacesetter in the rapidly rising trade between the West Europe Common Market and the Red group.

This reflects the boom in Bulgarian exports of meats, fruits, vegetables and other food products expressed to principal West European markets in a steady stream of heavy refrigerated trucks. Hard currency earnings have, in turn, been used for the importation of badly needed machinery, mostly oriented toward agriculture, for the realization of Bulgaria's industralization plans. Pricing still is under central control, but price reforms are being introduced.

The trend toward liberalism actually started in Poland in 1956 with an uprising aimed at obtaining economic changes. Russia, in the wake of its bloody suppression of the Hungarian revolt, permitted the Poles to institute a more national role in their affairs, including plans which tended toward local autonomy and a market-based economy. However, the economy is still bogged down with centralized planning and not enough local authority.

Agricultural collectivism was abandoned, and about 85 per cent of the farms are privately run. Small workshops and retail shops are permitted. Closer cultural contacts are maintained with the West.

Party Conflict Slows Progress

The wave of criticism of Poland's creaking bureaucracy and discredited economic system continues to grow. This is the continuing aftermath of the violence and strikes that forced a change in the Communist leadership of the nation and a reversal of government food price increases early this year.

The 1970 strikes are over, but workers' meetings in the factories throughout the country continue to echo complaints about pay, working conditions and living standards.

Apart from costly emergency measures, however, the new leadership of Communist party Chief Edward Gierek is still searching for long-range answers to the nation's dilemma: How to reorganize the management of the faltering economy without giving up the principle of centralized control.

Under the old regime of Communist Party boss Wladyslaw Gomulka, about 30,000 Jews were forced to leave Poland, either through loss of job or party position. However, the new regime is quietly passing the word in Jewish exile circles that Poland would welcome the return of any of those who wish to come back.

In East Germany, reforms leading toward more of a supply-and-demand economy with less control from Communist Party officials have created a near-boom situation. The East German standard of living is the highest of any Soviet satellite, and the country generally is considered to be ahead of the Soviet Union in industrial technology.

However, ever-present Soviet troops keep a close watch on the country, and the economy is geared almost completely to the Russian bloc — although the retreat from old-style Communist economics largely is cited as the reason for the advanced industrial development.

The long-time leadership of Communist Party boss Walter Ulbricht ended in May 1971 when Erich Honecker took over as First Secretary. Another Stalinist-type ruler, he keeps East Germany under police-state rule.

USSR

Stretching across two continents from the North Pacific to the Baltic Sea, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is the largest country in the world in area, occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Comprised of more than 8.5 million square miles of territory in the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, the USSR is almost 2½ times the size of the United States.

Nearly 242 million people live in this vast land, making it the third most populous nation in the world, after Communist China and India. And more than 170 separate ethnic groups are represented in this populace.

Federation of Republics

The USSR is a federation made up of 15 union republics, all governed from the Kremlin, ancient citadel of the czars in the Russian capital of Moscow.

From this traditional seat of authority, the leaders of the Communist Party exercise authority over all facets of Soviet life.

Through a huge bureaucracy they run the government, control the Red Army, direct the police, supervise education, industry and agriculture and plan the production and regulate the consumption of the nation.

Originally a small, conspiratorial party of workers and peasants, the Soviet Union's Communist Party membership has become a broad-based organization which includes all segments of the population.

In actual figures, the party's approximately 13.5 million members represent less than 6 per cent of the population. However, membership in the Young Communist League numbers an additional 23 million.

The party operates through a government setup similar in theory to that of the Western democracies, but with no checks and balances and with no independent authority. Party membership is the main avenue to positions of real authority in the Soviet system, and party members are expected to carry out faithfully the policies set by the leaders.

Through this all-pervasive organization, strict control of the populace is maintained by a rigid set of laws.

Political opposition is not permitted, and there are sharp restrictions on travel abroad. Press and radio are state-controlled, and even entertainment is under state supervision.

Religious practice is discouraged by the Communist Party, although religion, as well as the spread of anti-religious propaganda, is permitted by the Soviet constitution.

Free speech, once not tolerated, is making gains. Censorship of incoming news from foreign publications and broadcasts has been relaxed considerably. And except for the Communist Party, some public criticism of Soviet institutions and policies is permitted.

At the head of the monolithic political structure are Leonid I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the Communist Party, and Alexei Kosygin, the premier.

They took over after the surprise ouster in October 1964 of Nikita S. Khrushchev, who formerly held both jobs and had been in power for more than 10 years.

Often at odds with his colleagues, Khrushchev was blamed for Soviet agricultural failures and accused of "hairbrained scheming" in his central planning.

But many believe his public dispute with Red China contributed most to his downfall. What was an "ideological split" under the Khrushchev regime, however, has become full-fledged bitter hostility and constitutes the Soviet government's biggest worry.

Skirmishes Along Border

Center of the dispute is Russia's more cautious approach of limited dealings with the West, while China calls for militant world revolution. The Chinese attacks have grown in tone and intensity to the point where Russia now is regarded as an enemy, a defector from the Communist cause whose policies aid what the Chinese term the "imperialist" aims of the West.

The ancient rivalry over lands among the 4,500-mile Soviet-Chinese border, scene of many battles in the past, has stirred new armed skirmishes, and both nations now maintain constant military vigilance in the area. China's development of atomic weapons also has increased Russia's concern, not only of full-scale conflict between the two countries but that China might be tempted into military action elsewhere which would bring on a global atomic war.

Russian policy toward other countries it borders is not as aggressive as its stand against the Chinese.

Six Iron Curtain countries operate under the Soviet thumb, and are kept aligned with Communist views. Efforts by these governments to liberalize themselves and loosen their economic and military ties to the Soviet Union are quashed by the Russians; the takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1968 served as an example to other Iron Curtain countries and also allowed the Russians to fortify their westward-facing lines.

But while the Russians try to keep their restive satellites under control, they still are plagued by internal problems, chief of which are those involving the economy.

Consumer-oriented industry and agricultural development have been sacrificed for emphasis on science, space technology and the military establishment.

Although it is the second largest industrial producer, with an annual output roughly equal to half that of the United States, the Soviet Union ranks 25th in per capita gross national product.

And while many workers have enough money to buy consumer goods, such as automobiles and refrigerators, these goods are in short supply, costly and of poor quality. The workers save their money, with an estimated one-fifth of total earnings sitting idle in savings accounts.

Black market items, sometimes many times the retail costs, sell readily because of their immediate availability.

Housing Is A Problem

Housing is in short supply, though the government has launched a massive building program. Also, construction often is poor and buildings deteriorate rapidly. Rent is cheap, but the desperate shortage of living space makes for unhealthily crowded conditions for most city dwellers.

Now, however, the people are becoming more restless and more aware of the outside world and the freedom it offers. They want more of the good things of life — more goods and better housing.

To meet these demands, the Soviet planners have had to adopt a more consumer-oriented outlook. And here detailed central planning has proved to be a dismal failure.

The realization of the advantages of the forces of supply and demand has been accompanied by an incentive system of bonuses and profit-sharing for managers and workers. In addition, detailed central controls over production have been relaxed, with local plant managers assuming more responsibility.

Although these reforms have met stiff resistance from many top officials, many observers feel they are the first steps toward a reversal of the detailed centralized planning which marked the first 50 years of Russian Communism and the beginning of the country's development of a market economy.

Although nearly half the population works on farms, Russia cannot feed herself. Agricultural methods are primitive, machinery inadequate, and the centralized planning system cannot match needs with capabilities. Big grain deals with the United States, Canada, and other Western countries have had to augment meager crops.

Russia also faces other social ills, such as an increased crime rate, a soaring divorce rate (partially due to more liberal laws), drunkeness and alcoholism. An estimated one-sixth of all retail spending goes for drink, and the government has taken a strong stand against it.

Success in Education

One area in which the Soviet Union has achieved preeminent success is in education.

Universal compulsory education was introduced in 1930, and it is provided free, a system which has reduced illiteracy from 75 per cent when the Bolsheviks took over in 1917 to about 1 per cent today. The system itself, also, has shown great gains, particularly in science and engineering.

Although their curriculums mostly are mapped out for them, students recently have been given more freedom of choice in selection of their subjects.

However, Russia's continuing internal troubles force it to modify its role in world affairs.

The Soviet Union generally has maintained an anti-West "hard line" foreign policy. This includes continued support of North Vietnam and of the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong), encouragement of "national liberation movements" and a rather narrow interpretation of peaceful coexistence.

However, deep involvement is being cautiously avoided, though great quantities of supplies are being supplied to Hanoi.

The investment in Cuba is being continued, but there is mounting evidence that the Soviet leaders consider it an unprofitable endeavor, and ventures into Africa have accomplished little in relation to their cost.

In the Middle East, Russia has moved strongly into the picture, however, sending vast quantities of arms to some Arab leaders, along with sizable numbers of military advisers. Great projects, like the Aswan Dam in Egypt, also have been undertaken in an attempt to spread Soviet influence over the strategic area.

The Soviet Mediterranean fleet grew to more than 60 ships in 1969, and non-Communist countries are keeping a wary eye on the possible reopening of the Suez Canal, with its tremendous military and economic advantages for the Russians.

In spite of generally anti-West foreign policy and competition in the space race, however, some USSR relationships with the West have softened.

Russia is opening its borders more and more to tourists, and Russian jetliners now carry visitors within its borders.

Cultural exchange programs and telegraph communications also have been implemented with countries outside the Communist bloc.

Middle East

Ever since its biblical identification as the birthplace of man, the Middle East has played a vital — if often confusing — role in world affairs.

It is the bridge between the modern culture of Europe (and the Western world) and the ancient traditions of the Far East.

Yet the Middle East, the cradle of Christianity, has developed a religion of its own — the Moslem (Mohammedan) faith. Of all the world's religions, only Christianity has more adherents.

And Israel, the national state of the Jewish religion, is located in this area. The Hebrews of biblical fame once dominated the entire Mideast.

Much of World's Oil

Much of the land is desert. But beneath the sands lies much of the world's supply of oil, all-important to the modern technology.

The area is strategically vital to the West because a foothold there would give the Communists command over the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal and much of the Mediterranean Sea. It also would imperil oil supplies to the West.

Two main forces are at work in this ever-shifting and turbulent area.

Foremost is the clash between the Arabs and the Jewish state of Israel. The other is the conflict between modern Arab socialism and the feudal traditions of the ancient kingdoms.

But the 25 Arab countries not only have a wide spectrum of governments. The 115 million people speak five different dialects of Arabic and observe half a dozen religions, although most are Moslem. They are united in one common feeling — hatred for the Jews.

The Arabs deny the legal existence of Israel, saying it is their territory, and have sworn to drive the Jews out.

And three times in 25 years massive warfare has broken out over the issue.

Rise of Zionism

Hostilities in the Mideast are as old as the history of mankind. But the modern phase dates from the rise of the Zionist movement for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The movement's historical base was ancient Jewish occupation for centuries of the area, including the former capital, Jerusalem, with its holy places sacred to Christian, Jew and Moslem.

Started at the end of the 19th Century, the Zionist drive brought waves of Jewish immigrants. The Balfour Declaration adopted by the British government in 1917 promised the Jews a homeland in Palestine, without disturbing the rights of the Arabs in the area.

The Arabs, however, swore to protect the land.

No further official action was taken until 1947, when the United Nations voted to partition the Holy Land into an Arab and a Jewish state, making Jerusalem an international city. In 1948, the Republic of Israel officially came into being, with the new state taking control of the New City in Jerusalem and Jordan holding the Old City.

This sparked immediate military action by the Arabs, who were decisively defeated by Israel. However, the Arabs instituted a policy of boycott and blockade against Israel, closed the Suez Canal to its ships and engaged in intermittent border raids, terrorism and sabotage. Egypt also blockaded the Gulf of Aqaba, cutting off access to Israel's key southern port at Elath.

Arabs Routed Again

In 1956, Israel again routed the Arabs, backed this time by Britain and France following nationalization of the Suez Canal by United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser. A U.N. peace-keeping force was then set up along the Israel-Egypt border.

Conflict erupted again in 1967 after mounting war preparations, a demand by Nasser for withdrawal of U.N. forces and his resumption of the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, cutting off 90 per cent of Israel's oil supplies and other vital shipping.

Fighting broke out June 5, when Israel launched full-scale air and ground attacks against Egypt, Syria and Jordan, where forces from Iraq also were involved. In six days, the Arabs had been routed, their air forces destroyed on the ground, their tanks destroyed or captured, and their armies ripped to shreds. The Jews had taken control of Egypt's Sinai Desert and seized the Egyptian-run Gaza Strip.

Jerusalem and Bethlehem were in Israeli hands, along with the rest of Jordan's territory west of the Jordan River, and Syria had lost a strategic strip of territory adjoining the northern end of Israel and running between the Lebanon and Jordan borders.

The United States formulated a peace plan which would require Egypt and Jordan to accept Israel's sovereignty and Israel to withdraw from territories it has occupied since the 1967 war.

An agreement among Israel, Jordan and Egypt, calling for an end to fighting and military buildups, began Aug. 7, 1970, while negotiators from the three countries met at the United Nations to discuss lasting peace. This and subsequent efforts for real peace have failed, however, although the cease-fire along the Suez Canal has continued.

On one issue — reopening the Suez Canal, the Egyptians insist on the right to put a military force across the canal; the Israelis say absolutely not. Also, Israel won't agree to hand back all of the Sinai Desert and most of the other conquered Arab lands; the Arabs won't agree to a general settlement without those conditions.

Refugee Problem Worsens

Israeli retention of the conquered areas (with their Arab populations), meanwhile, merely makes more virulent the long-festering issue of the Arab refugees (estimated at more than a million) who left Palestine before or after the Jewish state was declared and whose militant leadership was instrumental in stirring up the conflict.

The Palestinian refugees have organized several groups of commandos who engage in guerrilla raids on Israel.

The Lebanese government, to preserve its neutral stance, has taken military action against some of these guerrillas, despite bitter objections by many Lebanese citizens who see the Jewish nation as a dangerous threat.

Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, and Jordan also expressed strong disapproval of the Lebanese action and offered military aid to the guerrillas.

In Jordan, King Hussein also has had to contend with irate Palestinian refugees in Jordan who constitute a virtual state within a state. His authority also was challenged by his militant neighbors, Syria and Iraq, and in September, 1970, civil war broke out in the country, taking 20,000 lives. The nine-day conflict failed to resolve any basic problems, however.

In Egypt, meanwhile, the Arab world was dealt a staggering blow by the death of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who died of a heart attack Sept. 28, 1970. The Egyptian leader and elder statesman of the Arab world had defied Arab extremists by stating his willingness to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. At the same time, he had tried to prevent Arab from fighting Arab by attempting to mediate several disputes between rival rulers.

Anwar Sadat, vice president under Nasser, pledged to continue Nasser's policies and was overwhelmingly confirmed as president in a general election.

Following in Nasser's footsteps toward the unification of the Arab world, Sadat also announced plans for a political merger of Egypt, Libya and Sudan. The heads of the three countries, which later were joined by Syria, said their nations are "equipped to be the nucleus for the unity of Arab hope, action and future."

The new nation would have a combined area of about two million square miles, giving the Soviet Union, already entrenched in Egypt, an expanded sphere of influence in the Mideast that would include a source (Libya) of oil essential to much of the industry in key Western European countries.

On the one side of the dispute which has blocked Arab unity is the Socialist-inclined bloc — primarily Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Algeria — led by Sadat.

Opposing these "revolutionary" movements are the traditional Arab regimes, mostly monarchies, chiefly represented by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Libya and Kuwait, and spearheaded by Saudi Arabia's King Faisal.

A flashpoint in the struggle between the Arab antagonists has been the southern fringe of the Arabian Peninsula, where the former British protectorate of Aden won its independence and became the People's Republic of Southern Yemen in November 1967.

Before departing, the British turned over control to the leftist Arab Nationalist Movement, winner over Arab rivals in fighting before independence.

The new nation is friendly to Egypt and the Soviet Union, which has supplied jets and pilots as well as helping develop Southern Yemen. The British fear they will lose all use of their former military base in Aden, the capital city.

Yemen and Southern Yemen both have continual disputes with neighboring Saudi Arabia, and have indicated their governments will merge in the future.

Russia continues to supply arms to the Socialist-leaning bloc, especially Egypt, and has virtually rebuilt the military strength lost in the 1967 war. Other contributions of food and industrial credit are being made by the USSR.

Moscow is building the nearly completed Aswan High Dam, designed to harness the Nile River and increase Egypt's productivity. The Soviets also have arranged a $150 million loan to Syria for construction of an irrigation and power dam on the Euphrates River.

Military Bases Sought

Russia's interest in the Middle East's great oil-producing areas has been obvious for years. For example, Russia's Mediterranean fleet has more than 60 vessels and is trying to establish a naval foothold in the Persian Gulf.

The Russians also want to establish air, naval and ordnance bases in key Arab countries.

Moscow's interests in the area seem to be not merely political and strategic but also economic.

Russian control of Mideast oil-producing areas and vital communications, such as the Suez Canal, Bab el Mandeb Straits and the Persian Gulf, for example, would help Russia's foreseen petroleum shortage and halt Western Europe's supply.

And from a geographical point of view, the Persian Gulf is much closer to existing Soviet refineries in the Caspian and Black Sea areas than are Russia's Arctic-Siberian oil fields. If the Russians could gain a foothold in the Persian Gulf region, transportation costs by ship or pipeline would be much lower, and only minor adjustments to their existing refining facilities would be required.

Israel, with a population of about three million, is surrounded by Arab nations. And with nearly half a million non-Jews within its borders, whose rate of reproduction is much higher than that of the Jews, the country faces serious internal difficulties.

The outside threat also is great; if Israel should lose a subsequent war, the nation would not survive to fight another one.

With a military force only about one-fifth the size of its neighbors, the Israelis still were able to defeat their foes because of a great superiority in equipment, organization and general fighting ability, with great stress on mobility. Also, the nation stays on a constant alert, with a well-trained, well-armed reserve in which young men and women serve for two years with an additional one month of military training yearly.

The 1967 war barely broke the economy's stride, but the economy of Israel was not without troubles before the fight.

Immigration had slowed to a trickle, unemployment was high, construction was at a standstill and foreign trade and budget deficits were mounting.

With the war, huge private loans poured in from abroad and immense stores of war booty (including half of Egypt's oil fields) were seized.

Renewed immigration, full employment and economic growth also have resulted from the war, but the country's hopes still have not been fulfilled.

Efforts are being made by the government of Premier Golda Mier to curb the 12.5 per cent growth rate to 7 to 8 per cent, to reduce inflation and create a more stable economy.

France, long a prime target of Arab nationalists, sought to regain lost influence in the Arab world by tightening an existing embargo on arms to Israel and agreeing to sell more than 100 warplanes to Libya.

However, Israel remains confident of continuing U.S. logistical support despite a current gap in arms shipments. The last F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber of a 50-plane sale was delivered by the U.S. in June 1971, but an Israeli request for more Phantoms and a $200,000 grant is still unanswered.

The Arab Mideast remains a welter of discordant nations, a turbulent and contradictory area.

Rule is mostly despotic, ranging from the old-style absolute monarchs to the latter-day Socialist leaders. Gleaming new buildings rise beside traditional mud hut homes of the peasants, as oil revenues have put immense wealth into the hands of some of the rulers, whose subjects live mostly in the abject poverty which has been their lot through the centuries.

Egypt, Jordan and Syria emerged from the 1967 war with their economies in shambles.

Egypt, already dependent on outside aid to feed the nation, closed the Suez Canal, their biggest revenue-producer, in a move which has hurt Egypt and Russia most.

Tourism revenues also have been lost, as have the Sinai oil fields. Wheat long has been imported.

Country Deeply in Debt

Military expenditures, the emphasis on industrialization, and socialization of the factories, banks, transport and trade already had put the country deeply in debt, while loan defaults had ruined Egypt's international credit. Meanwhile, agriculture has been neglected, and little of the small farm yield even finds it way into the market.

Nasser's dictatorial rule had recorded some gains in education, public health and home-building, but most of these advances have benefited only the urban dwellers, and few peasants live or work much differently than they did formerly.

Jordan also lost its only significant source of income in the Israeli conflict — the money spent by tourists in the Holy Land.

With no oil, few resources and a population swollen with Palestine refugees, Jordan's chief financial backing had been a small British subsidy and U.S. military and economic aid. The nation had been considered firmly in the Western camp and allied with the traditional Arab regimes in the Mideast's factional dispute.

Although now also tied to the Egyptian-Soviet camp, both Jordan and Lebanon have a more moderate view toward Israel.

Syria Not as Hard Hit

Syria took less of a beating than Egypt and Jordan and managed to salvage much of its military material. But its Socialist economy was feeble before the war, with 66 per cent of its budget going to the Russian-equipped military forces, and a continuing power struggle effectively snags most prospects for development.

Run by the military after a series of coups, Syria is the stronghold of the Baath (Renaissance) Party, which advocates militant socialism, but with home rule. Strongly left-wing, the regime forbids political opposition and holds the state above the individual. Despite its close ties with Russia, Syria directs its attention entirely toward Mideast problems.

Neighboring Iraq is also beset by coups and political turmoil, having had 14 governments since 1959.

The leftist Baathist party, in power since 1968, is closely aligned with the Soviet Union. In its brief reign, scores of people accused of U.S. and Israeli espionage have been executed.

Another internal problem of the economically underdeveloped nation was a nine-year war with the Kurdish tribesmen, about 1.5 million people with their own language and culture. However, Iraq has agreed to give the Kurds self-rule, and this move could free 20,000 Iraqi troops for combat duty against Israel.

Lebanon, the financial and resort hub of the Middle East, felt the postwar pinch severely as the tourists stayed away and economic woes disrupted the financial centers. The country is a democracy and has been pro-Western, but U.S. influence has dwindled considerably as the Lebanese build up Soviet ties along with other Arab nations.

Less directly affected by the war's outcome was Egypt's main Arab rival, Saudi Arabia, which is just beginning to feel the winds of change and still adheres mostly to its centuries-old customs and traditions.

Despite immense revenues as the world's fifth largest oil producer, the largest peninsula state is economically backward and progresses slowly. Illiterate Bedouin herdsmen make up about a third of the population, and many other Saudis live in mud-brick huts, growing dates, grain and vegetables in the manner of their forefathers.

Oil Money Helping People

However, Faisal increasingly is putting his oil money to use for the people. Hospitals, schools, housing projects and factories are beginning to make their appearance.

With little of the police-state atmosphere found in some Arab countries, there is not much unrest and Faisal governs benevolently as an absolute monarch.

An $800 million integrated radar and air defense has been installed by Britain to help protect Saudi Arabia. The system now includes 90 planes including 40 combat aircraft.

Perhaps the most fabulous country in the world is tiny Kuwait, nestled in a remote corner of the Arabian Peninsula bordering on the Persian Gulf.

Twenty years ago the little sheikdom was a mud-walled village of some 100,000 impoverished Arabs. Now, a modern metropolis rises above the sands, with tall office buildings, glittering neon signs and six-lane highways crisscrossing the city.

This is the result of the discovery of oil, of which Kuwait is the world's seventh largest producer. With a population of under one million, Kuwait's per capita income of $3,490 is the second largest in the world.

Free Medical Care

Medical care and education are free, and both are lavishly provided. Telephone service also is free, and water and electricity are sold at bargain rates. No one pays taxes, and the parliamentary government either subsidizes or employs most of Kuwait's citizens.

Abu Dhabi, one of seven small independent sheikdoms called the Trucial States, also faces the Persian Gulf and enjoys an oil boom which gives it the highest per capita income in the world (the U.S. ranks third).

The Trucial States and two other Persian Gulf kingdoms, Bahrain and Qatar, have been negotiating unsuccessfully over the formation of a federation to take over when Britain withdraws from the area at the end of 1971. That is the year those states are scheduled to lose their treaty relationships with Britain, which included military protection and conduct of foreign affairs.

The shiekdoms are faced with possible attempts by Saudi Arabia, Iran and Arab nationalists to step into the vacuum.

Muscat and Oman, a larger state on the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula, is another country whose hope is in oil. Ruled by an autocratic sultan who has fought change, the country began exporting oil recently.

Muscat and Oman received British military aid and may become a new target of anti-Western action, compounding its problems of poverty, threats from Southern Yemen and a dispute with Saudi Arabia.

Two other large Mideast nations, Iran and Turkey, have been strong Western allies, but recently have shown considerable interest in better relations with their giant Communist neighbor, Russia. Though Moslem, they are non-Arab nations and stay generally removed from the political turmoil in the area.

Iran, once called Persia, is a kingdom of 28 million which exports oil and other minerals. It looks south at the turbulent Arab world with apprehension, worried that some militant Arabs may fill the vacuum created by British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and upset its oil production programs.

Iran has taken advantage of the Suez Canal closing by installing an automated oil storage and transport system, making the use of huge supertankers which travel around Africa more practical than using the canal.

The Soviets have invested heavily in Iran, including expansion of the Russian-built steel mill at Isfahan, the addition of a $160 million lead and zinc plant, development of oil reserves and expansion of a rail network.

In 1967, Russia and Iran made a $100 billion military agreement, and Russia has played an increasingly large part in the development of Iranian industry.

Iran also has signed an agreement with four major international firms covering the first stage of one of the boldest national self-development programs undertaken by a country its size.

The 30,000-square-mile development area bordering the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman, will include electric power installations, a shipyard, heavy industry, water desalinization, agriculture, food processing plants, tourism and the creation of entirely new cities.

The African Arab countries — Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Morocco — also have not been an integral part of the Mideast scene, though the Israeli war served to tighten the bonds with their Mideast brothers. Though they share in many other Mideast plans and ambitions, the African Arabs, with closer ties to Europe and the West, tend to concentrate more on their own national policies and on relations within their own bloc.

Africa

About 350 million people inhabit that vast jigsaw puzzle of countries which make up the African continent.

Some 42 national flags fly there and more than 700 languages are spoken. Under one flag, 100 different tongues may be heard, as a multitude of widely varying tribal groups mingle in unrelated areas -- unaware of nation or border.

From the towering Watusi to the squat pygmy, Africa is a hodgepodge of tribes and races, all with their own traditions, customs, beliefs and taboos. Skin shades range from white through yellow and brown to deep black.

Bantus Adapt to City Life

One of the largest groups is the Bantu, traditional farmers bound together by a common language, but little else. Unlike most African Negroes, some Bantus have adapted well to life in the modern cities.

The Nilotes, a tall, slender people living near the head of the White Nile River, include the Watusi, many of whom stand well over seven feet and whose size makes them excellent runners and jumpers.

Shy and seldom even seen by white men, the pygmies are nomadic hunters living in the tropical rain forests of the Congo. They are well-proportioned people, but seldom taller than 4½ feet.

Several groups of Caucasians, relatives of travelers who settled on the continent at different times, call Africa home and themselves Africans.

Both Arabs and Berbers range from people with light skin and fair hair to those with dark brown skin and black, curly hair. Descendants of invaders from the Middle East, the Arabs have established the Islamic religion and Arabic language over large portions of Africa — chiefly the northern section. The Berbers have lived in the region of the Atlas Mountains since history has been recorded.

Nomadic tribes of Bedouins and Tuaregs live in the Sahara Desert area and are known for their fleet horses and flowing robes.

In some areas of eastern and southeastern Africa, Asians, whose ancestors generally came from India and Southeast Asia in the 1800s, form an important part of the society.

With one-fifth of the world's land area, Africa is rich in natural resources.

Nearly all the world's diamonds come from African mines, and gold, cobalt, chromium, uranium, copper and phosphate are found in large supply.

Colonial rulers in Africa did little to industrialize the countries, but developed mining extensively. As a result, many of the new African nations are poor in the means to develop their rich supply of raw materials.

The vast natural wealth on the "Dark Continent" has attracted some financial support from North America and Europe, but the uneven distribution of these resources, with some African nations almost entirely lacking in them, has further hindered the over-all industrial development of Africa.

African agriculture supplies three-fourths of the world's palm oil and peanuts, two-thirds of the world's supply of sisal and more than three-fifths of the world's cocoa. Other important agricultural exports include bananas, cotton, coffee, dates, olives, rubber, tea and tobacco.

New Farming Techniques

Although many farmers use the primitive methods of their ancestors to work the land, some are beginning to utilize modern techniques of agriculture, including mechanization, land conservation and scientific land use.

However, most of the continent is arid or semi-arid and suffers from a continual water shortage. Much of the remaining area is extremely wet and over-watered.

The continent also is disease-ridden, with most tribal Africans lacking a balanced diet, being unaware of the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation and out of reach of hospitals, doctors and modern drugs.

Compounding the situation is the high illiteracy rate — about 80 per cent — which makes it difficult for government agencies to communicate with the people in matters of health, safety and education.

Despite Africa's recent and continuing emergence from colonial to national status, most of the states are not nations but a collection of tribes, and tribal loyalties take precedence over national allegiance.

Of the Africans working in the modern cities, some cut themselves off completely from their tribes, but most return regularly to participate in the tribal practices and customs.

It is this tribalism, as well as the black man's struggle for freedom from white rule, which keeps the continent in constant turmoil.

Both Russia and Communist China are attempting to influence African countries, although the Chinese are more overt in demonstrating their admitted "master plan" for the resource-laden Dark Continent.

In addition to aiding north African Arabic nations — and 48 per cent of all Russian aid since 1954 has gone to Arab countries — the USSR is also aiding 15 of the 18 nations in sub-Sahara Africa.

Russia is supplying arms to the Sudan and Somalia, and in Zambia is involved in building thermal power stations, roads, and providing drugs and medical personnel. Russia is also matching Red China in arms payments to Tanzania.

The USSR has even set up diplomatic relations with Botswana, a barren country with a strategic location near Africa's southern tip.

Chinese influence in Africa centers around Tanzania and Zambia, where it is firmly entrenched. The Chinese also supply aid to Burundi, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Mali and Guinea.

In addition to aid, they supply arms to black freedom fighters who are seeking to overthrow white regimes in Mozambique, Angola, South Africa and Rhodesia.

This black-white conflict, with its potential for savage race warfare, is ever-present in Southern Africa.

Rhodesia Declares Independence

In Rhodesia, a crisis was provoked in 1965 when Ian Smith, the prime minister, declared the colony's independence from Britain. The 250,000 whites are outnumbered 20 to 1 by the nearly five million blacks they rule.

After the declaration, Britain and other nations imposed economic restrictions. Some African nations demanded British military intervention, and threatened force themselves. The United Nations imposed economic sanctions on Rhodesia in 1968.

But in spite of the boycotts, the country flourished — declaring itself a republic in March 1970, with the new government dominated by the whites.

The gross national product increased 10 per cent in 1969. Industry and building are expanding, and immigration is increasing. Jobs are plentiful.

Only the tobacco industry, a major crop before the boycotts cut exports, is floundering. But agriculture is becoming diversified, and the tobacco industry is kept alive by fixed-quota government buying.

It is clear that the country, which had 300,000 tourists last year, is relatively self-sufficient and will continue to survive.

The black population, however, is growing much more rapidly than the white, and many wonder how much longer the whites can retain power.

Although economically tied to Rhodesia, neighboring Zambia has tried to comply with the U. N. boycott.

Zambia is black-run and doesn't want to bind itself too closely to the white-run southern states. President Kenneth Kaunda has warned that continuation of the present racial situation will produce a "holocaust."

In lessening its dependence on the white-African economies, Zambia has stepped up trade with the U. S., Britain, Japan, Germany and East Africa.

However, it is also exchanging copper mining methods with Russia. Zambia is the third largest producer of copper in the world, and this metal provides 60 per cent of the country's income.

The copper industry was nationalized in 1969 to preserve the country's political structure, which is torn by tribal disputes.

The industry also is the beneficiary of a $300 million railroad being built by the Red Chinese from that nation to Tanzania on the Indian Ocean, a distance of 1,000 miles.

Black guerrilla action against white rulers also is present in Angola and Zambian neighbor Mozambique.

Mozambique Linked to Rhodesia

Mozambique, in the grip of a lengthy guerrilla battle against Portuguese rule, sees its economic and political future linked closely to that of Rhodesia.

Poverty and disease are inheritant, with forced labor widespread and political rights limited.

Angola, another Portuguese-run nation and rich in natural resources, is maintaining its political structure despite the guerrilla pressure.

Portuguese Guinea, the third Portuguese African country, is also threatened by guerrillas — but the government is not faring well. Reports indicate that two-thirds of the country is under guerrilla control.

Rebels have not been successful in the white-run Union of South Africa, where the government maintains a strict racial separation (apartheid) policy. This policy also has been extended to the territory of South-West Africa, where South Africa controls the government despite a United Nations resolution declaring the territory to be a U. N. responsibility.

In June 1971, the International Court of Justice ruled that South Africa should immediately end its illegal occupation of the mineral-rich territory, but the ruling was rejected by South Africa.

South Africa also dominates the new black-run nations of Botswana and Lesotho (formerly Bechuanaland and Basutoland), which are economically dependent on their giant neighbor.

Botswana is a poorly endowed and landlocked country, basing its economy on a small export of cattle. It needs South Africa's friendship to survive as an independent state, but in contrast to its neighbor has a completely multiracial society.

Lesotho, almost totally lacking in natural resources, relies heavily on outside revenue for survival, and much of the economy of this tiny African nation in the heart of South Africa is dependent on money sent home by native workers who labor in South African gold mines.

Another tiny South African neighbor, Swaziland, received its independence from Britain in 1968.

Malawi, a nation of nearly 4.5 million that became independent from Britain in 1964, was the first black African country to establish diplomatic relations with South Africa, and also maintains cordial relations and commerce with Rhodesia and Portugal.

Sharing borders with Rhodesia and Mozambique, Malawi is the target of Red subversion attempts from another neighbor, Tanzania. Malawi, almost entirely dependent on British economic aid for survival, takes an independent cold war stand, though its premier has been pro-Western.

This controversial leader, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, consistently has supported policies he feels benefit Malawi rather than those based on pan-African or non-African ideology.

Burundi expelled its large Red Chinese mission for political meddling, but tribal feuding there and in nearby Rwanda has taken thousands of lives. The two countries, smallest in Africa, also have had border disputes.

Economic Cooperation

Three of the east African nations joined together in December 1967 for economic cooperation. The new East Africa Community's founding members were Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

In eastern Africa, Tanzania bases its foreign policy on the concept of nonalignment with any major power bloc. The country includes a tiny island, Zanzibar, located 20 miles off-coast in the Indian Ocean.

Under the leadership of President Julius K. Nyerere, Tanzania seeks a great expansion of agricultural production and income which all workers will share equally.

Nyerere welcomes all aid from countries which he regards as being interested in helping the farmer and worker, including the Soviet Union and Communist China. Considerable assistance also has been given by Western countries, particularly Britain and the United States.

In January 1971, while President Milton Obote was away at a Commonwealth conference, leadership of Uganda was taken over in a military coup under the leadership of Gen. Idi Amin.

The ousted leader had forged a dictatorial Socialist regime from a country which was a patchwork of feudal kingdoms when it became independent of Britain in 1963.

Following the adoption in late 1969 of the Common Man's Charter, Obote announced that the state would take over nearly all industry and commerce. He banned all opposition parties and declared strikes illegal.

Neighboring Kenya suffers from tribal clashes touched off in 1969 when Tom Mboya, the economic minister and a member of the Luo tribe, was assassinated by a member of the Kikuyu tribe.

President Jomo Kenyatta, a Kikuyu, has banned the Luo-dominated opposition party and jailed its leaders.

However, the economy of the country, bolstered by tourism, remains fairly stable.

One major difficulty is the 120,000 Kenya residents descended from an Indian labor force brought to Africa while Kenya was a British colony.

Kenya has started a policy of "Africanization" of jobs, which dictates that citizens get jobs before non-citizens. Since many of these Asians hold British citizenship, the effect is an economic squeeze where their jobs are being taken by Africans.

The problems of this unwanted group are compounded by England's refusal to admit more than a small percentage of them inside its borders each year, because of immigration quotas, and many of the formerly affluent group are becoming destitute.

Somalia is under a military regime following a 1969 coup, the first such action in the nation's nine-year history as a free country. The move came a week after President Abdirashid Ali Shermarke was assassinated, and promised to renew the nationalist cry to a greater Somalia, which could revive border fighting with neighboring Ethiopia and Kenya over land claimed by Somalia. Shermarke had followed a more moderate course, aimed at cooperation among the three countries.

The strategically-located country is the recipient of more foreign aid than any other African country. Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and western European countries aid Somalia as well as Russia, China and the U. S. The country remains poor, however.

The U. S. provides considerable aid to Ethiopia, the oldest independent state in Africa. And U. S. aid to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) totaled $375 million by the end of 1968.

U. S. Aid Provides Big Boost

U. S. aid to the Congo augmented already excellent foreign relations, and helped set that country's economy back in order.

The Congo's economy was highly developed prior to its gaining independence from Belgium in 1960. Seven years of turmoil followed, however, and the African nation is just recovering from the strain.

The government, under Gen. Joseph Mobutu, is stable, travel is safe and conditions are improving throughout the country.

The Congo entered into an economic cooperation agreement with Chad and the Central African Republic in 1968. The agreement has not substantially helped Chad, however, which is the site of a Vietnamese-type war being waged against rebels by the French. Chad is one of the poorest African nations.

In western Africa, Nigeria, the continent's most populous nation (62 million) and the most advanced in black Africa, faces the problems of rebuilding a country torn by 31 months of civil war.

Nigeria's bitter fight to retain secessionist Biafra ended in January 1970 when Biafra signed a surrender statement.

Estimates placed the death toll as high as two million in the tribal conflict, a large number of whom were children who died of malnutrition.

The war stemmed from the massacre of thousands of Ibo tribesmen by a rival tribe in 1966, following an unsuccessful Ibo coup a few months before.

The Ibos, an educated resourceful group scattered throughout the country in high-paying jobs, fled to the eastern region of Nigeria, which they proclaimed the secessionary state of Biafra. War broke out in June 1967. Now Nigeria must rebuild.

It has solid resources and a diversified economy, however, and in its population are more trained and educated professionals than even the Congo had in its early days of independence.

Oil is the primary natural resource, with production of two million barrels a day anticipated soon, which would put it in the league of the Middle East oil producers.

Elections in Ghana

In Ghana, the military leaders who threw out leftist dictator Kwame Nkrumah in 1966, drew up a constitution, held free elections and restored democracy. Voting was calm and orderly and resulted in a resounding victory of Dr. Kofi Busia, who is noted for his honesty and modesty.

His greatest problem is Ghana's external debt of $800 million, bequeathed by the Nkrumah regime. When Nkrumah took over in 1957 he had $560 million surplus.

Guinea is under the Communist-style rule of President Sekou Toure, and receives considerable amounts of aid from the USSR and Red China, as well as the U. S. Although a very poor nation, it has strong economic potential because of its mineral wealth.

Toure welcomed the deposed Nkrumah, continuing to recognize him as Ghana's president and naming him co-president of Guinea after the 1966 coup in Ghana. This caused considerable concern in the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta, whose territories lie between Guinea and Ghana.

The Ivory Coast is prosperous, stable and Western-oriented. Upper Volta, which exists under a military regime, is experiencing slow economic improvement, although it is considerably poorer than its southern neighbor.

Dahomey is under a three-man army directorate, following a coup in late 1969. The military junta first announced elections, but later suspended them to avoid civil war in the strife-ridden country.

In May 1968, tiny Sierra Leone became the first modern black African country ruled by a military junta to revert to civilian government. Less than 10 days after assuming power in the third military coup in 13 months, Sierra Leone's National Interim Council permitted Siaka Probyn Stevens to be sworn in as prime minister. Elections were held in 1969 and a cabinet was appointed.

The Congo Republic (Brazzaville) sides strongly with the Communists. Mali, under military rule, is friendly with the Communists but maintains relations with the United States.

The Sudan, the continent's largest nation, was taken over in a 1969 bloodless coup by the leftist regime of Maj. Gen. Gafaar al-Nimeiry, head of the revolutionary council that seized power.

In an early move, al-Nimeiry granted autonomy to three rebellious southern Sudanese provinces where the black African population has been trying to free itself from the predominantly Arab north.

The military regime has promised a solution to the decade-long rebellion by the African tribes in the southern Sudan, and pledged to be even more pan-Arab and anti-Israeli than Sudanese governments in the past.

Although a poverty-stricken nation, the Sudan has a bountiful supply of fertile land. The government has made overtures to Russia, which has offered arms and military training.

The leftist mood and anti-Israeli stance of the new government insures little chance for any resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States. The Sudan broke relations after the Arab-Israeli war in 1967.

Africa's all-Arab nations occupy the northern part of the continent, sharing great chunks of the Sahara Desert. They generally regard black Africa with haughty disdain, feeling closer in spirit to their Moslem brothers in the Middle East.

A bloodless coup by a group of young military officers in 1969 deposed King Idris I of Libya and added other difficulties to U. S. foreign policy. The new regime, emphasizing Arab nationalism and Arab solidarity, evicted U. S. personnel from America's last major military foothold in Africa, Wheelus Air Force base in June 1970.

Western oilmen also are apprehensive about a takeover of the oil industry, which has brought prosperity to the formerly impoverished nation. The new leaders also take a much harder line toward Israel than previously had been in effect.

Three-Nation Alliance

Libya, the Sudan and Egypt entered into the "Tripartite Alliance" in 1969, which conspicuously omitted Algeria.

Algeria, which was receiving massive Russian aid and military equipment, seems to be cooling toward those Arab states and the Russians in favor of Western attention and help in developing its resources.

French aid now is far greater than Russian, and the Algerian attitude toward the United States, with whom it broke relations in 1967, seems to be warming.

Algeria and Morocco ended years of border disputes by signing a friendship treaty. Morocco, as well as Tunisia, is a conservative, Western-oriented country.

Morocco lies only eight miles across the Strait of Gibralter, Africa's closest approach to Europe.

Formerly a constitutional monarchy, rioting and a crumbling economy caused King Hassan to suspend the constitution and take over absolute rule. The state of emergency was ended in 1970 with the adoption in a national referendum of a new constitution providing for a modified form of parliamentary government.

Far East

The once-remote Far East has been tightly linked to the rest of the world with the modern elimination of time and distance barriers.

The heart of Asia is Communist China, formally proclaimed the People's Republic of China in 1949.

It was then a country economically and politically disrupted by a generation of conflict and war. The weary populace was ready for a change. The Communists promised to restore order and bring freedom and prosperity to the country.

About 20 million Communist Party members set up rigid controls for about 780 million other Chinese behind the Bamboo Curtain, nearly one-fourth of the Earth's population.

They centralized all authority and imposed a totalitarian administration which demanded complete devotion to and compliance with the revolutionary doctrine of Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Early in 1966 a long, widespread purge of so-called "anti-party" persons brought on the ouster or downgrading of leading intellectuals and cultural leaders who had been accused of expressing doubts or criticism about the direction the country was going.

Red Guards Spread Terror

Later that year the "cultural revolution" took a new turn as thousands of Peking teen-agers calling themselves the Red Guards took over the city, launching a terrorist-type drive throughout the country intended to destroy all "foreign" concepts as well as China's old culture, customs, habits and ideas, and to replace them with those which follow exactly the Mao doctrine.

The cultural revolution took on a more menacing aspect in 1967 as China proved its increasing technical maturity by exploding a nuclear bomb.

As the cultural revolution drew to a close at the end of the decade, violence subsided and political stability returned. In an attempt to avoid duplicating the top-heavy bureaucracy of the Soviet Union, the government was decentralized and some decision-making power was granted to local officials. For the first time even factory workers were given a voice in plant procedures.

With a surplus of workers and a deficiency of natural resources, men are employed to carry out tasks which machines would do in a more industrialized society. As a result, industrial output rose 15 per cent in 1970.

Nevertheless, about 80 per cent of the nation's people live in rural areas where much emphasis was placed on increasing agricultural production. The "people's commune" system of farming was altered to increase individual incentive, and harvests reached an all-time high in 1970. More recently vast water control and irrigation projects have been completed.

People Well Fed, Housed

Although the country is still termed underdeveloped and the annual per capita income is less than $150, the people are increasingly well fed, housed and clothed and are provided with almost free medical care.

A new era of "Ping Pong diplomacy" began early in 1971 as Premier Chou En-lai welcomed the first American delegation to Red China since 1949: a U. S. table tennis team accompanied by newsmen. Almost simultaneously U. S. trade embargoes on some products were lifted.

A few months later, President Nixon announced he would visit Peking.

Also, many nations, including Canada, Italy and Chile, had recognized Peking as the true government of mainland China in anticipation of China's admission to the United Nations.

The question of Communist China's admission to the United Nations, though gaining increasing acceptance, has always run into the same problem — the fact that neither Taiwan (a Security Council member) nor the mainland regime would agree to the presence of the other in the world body.

The United States has consistently supported the government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, ruler of Taiwan since his government was driven from the mainland in 1950. Massive U. S. aid totaling more than $4 billion helped the country gain a firm economic foothold and strengthened Chiang's military until 1965. In that year Taiwan voluntarily gave up official U. S. economic aid, accepted only reduced military aid, and now extends aid to other nations.

Despite the fact that Taiwan has the second greatest population density in the world, industrial growth has been rapid, outstripping even agriculture as a money-earner. Per capita income is $250 and nearly 85 per cent of the people are literate.

A U. S. pledge to defend the island remains a deterrent to the Communist Chinese, who have threatened to "liberate" the island. The Nationalists also have pledged to return to the mainland, but the idea of the use of force has nearly subsided.

Laos Wracked By Conflict

The strategic little kingdom of Laos, which borders on every nation of the Indochinese peninsula, is in the center of an extensive communist-versus-democracy conflict.

Though officially a democracy with a king as head of state, the government of Laos is made up of a coalition of neutralists, Communist Pathet Lao and royalists, and presided over by neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma. However, the nation is wracked by conflict among the three factions, and the Pathet Lao, backed by more than 67,000 regular North Vietnamese troops, controls more than half the country.

It is generally acknowledged that the poorly trained, poorly equipped 50,000-man regular Laotian army, even aided by Thai forces and U. S. bombing raids, would be no match for the North Vietnamese forces if the Communists should decide on a military takeover.

Long the scene of strife, Laos was threatened with full-scale Communist invasion in 1961. The United States began advising and equipping the Laotian army, and Russia started airlifting supplies to the Communist side.

A 1962 conference in Geneva then attempted to end the crisis by making Laos "neutral," with power divided among the three blocs, and ordering the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Peace Efforts Collapse

The action did shift the main struggle in Indochina from Laos to Vietnam, but the attempt to maintain peace through the negotiated settlement quickly collapsed. North Vietnam has increased its regular army forces many times, making the country in effect a partitioned nation. About 85 per cent of Laos' three million people are under government control, however, as refugees continue to flee the areas of Red rule.

The country's economy is dominated by agriculture, principally rice production, and barter is the principal method of exchange in this least developed country of Southeast Asia. Gold and opium smuggling are important activities outside the official economy. The country's main prop is foreign aid, mostly from the United States.

To the south, Cambodia became a trouble spot when pro-Red Prince Norodom Sihanouk was ousted by the Cambodian Parliament March 18, 1970, following an internal dispute over North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military forces who were using Cambodian border provinces as sanctuaries.

Leadership of the country was taken over by Gen. Lon Nol, premier and chief of the 35,000-man army, and Prince Sirik Matak, first deputy premier and a relative of Sihanouk. Both men are considered to be much more "rightest" and favorable to the West than the left-leaning Sihanouk, who now resides in China.

Although a naturally rich country, Cambodia relies heavily on agriculture and can ill-afford the losses of a prolonged war. About 88 per cent of the country's 7.1 million people are involved in agriculture, which provides only 40 per cent of the gross national product. Rice and rubber are the main exports.

Thailand, only nation in the area which never was under colonial rule, has a real sense and background of nationhood. Its king is a unifying force, though the country long has been ruled by a military dictatorship.

Sturdy Middle Class

Thailand has a sturdy middle class and an efficient career civil service. Suppression of opposition political groups, including Communists, helps the nation of more than 36 million stay firmly in the Western camp.

However, the country is a target of aggression by the Chinese Communists, and Red infiltration into the northeast and southern parts of Thailand is increasing in a pattern of terrorist activities, propaganda and subversion similar to that used by the Reds early in the campaigns against South Vietnam and Laos. Historically neglected by the government, the poorer northeast rural areas have been the chief Red targets.

Backed by U. S. funds, Thailand is also giving military aid to fight communism in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Thailand has little heavy industry, and agriculture occupies about 80 per cent of the population. As one of the world's leading rice producers, it is very sensitive to any decline in trade markets and is attempting to diversify its agriculture.

Meanwhile heavy expenditures for defense have slowed down other development programs as the country faces a serious economic slowdown.

Burma, largest of the nations in the area, won independence from Britain in 1948, choosing also to leave the British Commonwealth. Outbreak by some of the wide variety of racial groups early plagued the government, and in 1962 armed forces chief Gen. Ne Win took control of the country.

Since then it has been run on an extreme Socialist-style basis, with most civil liberties suppressed and all industry, trade and banking in the hands of the government — policies which have made a shambles of the formerly prosperous country's economy.

However, the Ne Win government has expanded primary education and basic health services, and the disparity between rich and poor has been narrowed somewhat.

Ne Win's regime is strongly anti-Communist and aggressively combats Red guerrillas, though the

Burmese strongman recently renewed relations with Peking. A policy of extreme political isolation and neutrality has been put in effect, and tourist trade has been cut off.

The area, however, threatens to be another hotspot in the Communist drive, as Red China has increased the assistance it is giving the rural guerrillas. Less than half the country actually is controlled from the capital of Rangoon, and the possibility of "another Vietnam" is very real.

Malaysia, formed under British sponsorship in 1963 from the British colonies of Singapore, Sabah, Sarawak and the independent Federation of Malaya, has been a trouble spot ever since.

Intended as an anti-Communist shield, it first came under attack from Indonesian guerrillas until the shift of power in Indonesia.

Parliamentary Government Restored

Parliamentary government was restored only recently after 21 months of emergency rule, which was declared during racial violence in 1969. The confrontation between the Malays and the country's Chinese (who make up 40 per cent of Malaysia's 11 million population) resulted in hundreds of deaths, homes and shops in ruins — and a widening gap of hatred.

The Malays were fighting for more economic control of Malaysia, whose urban centers boast the highest level of living in Southeast Asia. The problem of equitable distribution of wealth now rests on the shoulders of Abdul Razak, who was appointed to succeed the former prime minister of 13 years, Abdul Rahman.

The federation suffered a severe blow when Singapore, with its overwhelming Chinese majority and where the British have maintained a great naval base, seceded six years ago. This deprived the new nation of its key port (fourth largest in the world), business and financial base and, with one-quarter of Malaysia's people, its population center. Singapore is very prosperous, with a per capita income nearly twice Malaysia's.

Relations between Malaysia and the Philippines have been troubled periodically since the Philippines claimed Sabah (North Borneo) in 1962.

The Philippines is one of the few Asian nations which elects its governments. It became independent of the U. S. in 1946, but has not lived up to its high potential.

The privileged elite dominate politics and the economy: 90 per cent of the wealth is reported to be in the hands of 10 per cent of the people.

Corruption, unemployment, a population growing faster than the growth rate and dissent from student, labor and farm groups are some of the problems facing President Ferdinand Marcos, now in his second term.

Indonesian Crisis Cools Off

Another former hotspot which has cooled considerably is Indonesia, where Communist-leaning previous president Sukarno had led his nation down an erratic path in world affairs. With more than 120 million people, Indonesia is the sixth largest nation in the world, and its half-million-man army makes it the greatest potential power in Asia after Communist China. It also is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of natural resources.

However, the late Sukarno's one-man rule, his so-called "guided democracy," brought economic chaos to the country. Nationalization of foreign industry and antagonism toward the West, combined with increasingly close relations with Red China, created a growing hostility with the free world. Sukarno also cut his country off from Western economic aid and quit the United Nations.

Communists failed in an attempt to seize the government in October of 1965, and a military-backed regime took over, stripping Sukarno of his powers. In the accompanying violence, an estimated 400,000 Communist Party members, including most of its top officials, were killed.

Strongly anti-Communist, the new regime under President Suharto has repaired relations with many Western nations and has resumed membership in the United Nations.

The new government keeps a tight check on anything threatening security, and high level officials are often arrested.

Private enterprise has replaced state socialism, and tourists are welcome. The raging inflation has been halted, but the average per capita income remains under $100. Birth control programs are now underway in an attempt to reduce the country's whopping population growth rate of 2.8 per cent a year, which continues to undermine government plans for raising the standard of living of Indonesia's people, among the poorest in Asia.

Averaging $600 million in foreign aid a year, Indonesia also has accumulated massive foreign debts.

Parliamentary elections held in summer of 1971 — the first in 16 years — indicated mass support for Suharto's government. Charges of unfair election procedures tarnished the victory somewhat, however.

In Central Asia, the Communist Chinese, who ostensibly have ruled Tibet for 21 years, are encountering increasing resistance from Tibetan guerrillas. Sporadic fighting also breaks out between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, where an uneasy truce line divides the fertile northern valley in two, with India ruling the larger portion.

Wedged between Pakistan and the Soviet Union is landlocked Afghanistan, which tries to stay out of the East-West struggle. Underdeveloped, this agricultural nation — 99 per cent Moslem — uses both Soviet and U. S. aid, as well as help from Red China, to build up its primitive economy.

Pakistan, divided politically, racially and geographically by 1000 miles of hostile Hindu India, is united only by a common religion — Islam.

Recent civil strife which killed thousands of East Pakistanis pointed up further the differences between the two portions of the country. President Mohammed Yahya Khan ordered the national army of mostly West Pakistanis into the East to crush a Bengali separatist movement there in March, 1971. The Bengalis have traditionally claimed that small, densely populated East Pakistan has held up its end of the financial burden, but receives its fair share of neither national revenue nor political control.

The rebellion, led by Sheik Mujibur Rahman, head of the nationalistic, pro-American Awami League, was harshly repressed as crops and villages were burned and sweeping martial laws were instigated. Daily skirmishes continue.

As a result of the insurgency, Yahya Khan disqualified many members of the Awami League, who recently had won more than half the seats in the National Assembly during the first direct general elections since the country's foundation in 1947. He also appointed a committee to draft a new constitution.

War Follows Natural Disaster

The war followed on the heels of one of the worst natural disasters in history — a cyclone with huge tidal waves which struck late in 1970, washing away nearly half a million people from the heavily populated Ganges delta. The effectiveness of the massive international aid which poured into the area to help refugees suffering from hunger, cholera and typhoid was greatly reduced by internal political squabbles, thereby compounding the disaster.

The fact that it took Pakistan only 35 days to statistically replace the lives that were lost dramatizes another characteristic Asian problem: a high population growth rate.

In the meantime, the economy is in a shambles; only 20 per cent of the people are literate; and more than six million people — mainly Hindus — have fled to India, which officially supports the secessionists. Yahya Khan has stated Pakistan will not hesitate to go to war with India if the refugees are not permitted to return freely.

Already over-populated with more than 550 million people, India could not deal adequately with the refugees. Lack of food and housing and sanitation facilities, combined with the outbreak of cholera brought death to many in West Bengal.

India itself suffers from high illiteracy, unemployment, underemployment and troublesome religious and language differences. The population increases by about 14 million annually, while the per capita income remains at about $80.

But technical advances have helped India take great strides in agriculture. Its "green revolution," using new technology and the profit incentive for farmers, has helped double food production over the last 10 years. Even so, the food supply continues to grow at about 2 per cent annually, while the population increases by 2.5 per cent.

With large amounts of foreign aid, India has been able to undertake large development projects and has constructed new factories and automobile assembly plants in recent years. India's industry in 1971 was down 3.5 per cent over 1970, however. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's "progressive socialism" received a vote of confidence in March, 1971, when her New Congress Party got more than two-thirds of the seats in Parliament.

Japanese Economy Booming

As the world's third largest economic unit, Japan now is not only stable economically and socially, but politically as well. Within a few years, Japan has become the fastest growing industrial power in the world, trailing only the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of industrial production.

With a constitution which bans war (a condition imposed by the United States after World War II), Japan has left defense and political problems largely up to the United States, concentrating instead on its economic buildup.

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and President Nixon signed an over all agreement calling for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan by 1972 in June, 1971. The reversion had become a political issue which earlier had provided much popular support for Sato. But many Japanese who fear the danger and expense of a military buildup later voiced opposition to one of the conditions of the agreement: that Japan agree to assume responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa.

The war between Communist North Korea and Red China against the United States and other U. N. allies left Korea divided by an uneasy truce line running along the 38th Parallel. To maintain the truce, combined U. S. and Korean troops in South Korea still protect the border against frequent infiltration attempts from Russian-controlled North Korea. A total of 20,000 U. S. troops recently was withdrawn, however.

Following intermittent political unrest, South Korea has established a democratic government ruling by consent of the governed and is carrying out social reforms.

Massive U. S. aid has helped put the nation on a thriving economic footing, with trade agreements throughout the world and an expected annual growth of more than 8 per cent during the next few years.

North Korea, the richer of the two countries in industry and natural resources when it was sealed off in 1954, also has made remarkable economic development. About 70 per cent of its gross national product comes from industry and its rich mineral resources. It is having agricultural success as well, but consumer goods are scarce and the standard of living still provides only the basic necessities for the country's 14 million people.

Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand are a paradox in history.

Situated under the vast Asian continent, they are geographically in the Far East, yet wholly Western in their Christian culture and democratic traditions.

A sturdy, carefree people descended from tough European stock, mainly British, they are not usually given to worry. Their people — 12.5 million in Australia and 2.9 million in New Zealand — bask in a sunny climate and enjoy a high standard of living.

In both countries, the outlook is bright, with little political unrest, no racial violence and few demonstrations. Social distinctions are scorned, and the people work together in a sort of pioneer spirit.

But with the advance of communism in Southeast Asia, both countries feel the shadow of Red China lengthening in their direction, acutely aware that they stand in the direct path of Communist expansion and that their underpopulated lands make a compelling target for Communist leaders of about two billion poverty-stricken Asians.

Australia was the last continent to be discovered, the Dutch making the first reported landing, in 1606. Following the explorations of Australia and New Zealand by Capt. James Cook about 1770, Britain formally claimed both territories.

First Settlement a Penal Colony

Australia's first settlement was founded in 1788 as a penal colony for criminals from Britain. This practice was suspended in 1839, and Australia gained increasing self-government until 1901, when it became a commonwealth within the larger British Commonwealth of Nations.

New Zealand, formally annexed by Britain in 1840, achieved dominion status within the British Commonwealth in 1907.

So, tied by their common roots to the West but geographically part of the East, they must look both ways.

The United States is committed to the defense of these two South Pacific nations through the Australia-New Zealand-United States (ANZUS) pact. It also is joined with them, Britain, France, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Relations between the United States and Australia also stress bilateral cooperation in various atomic energy fields.

Australia (and to a large extent New Zealand) consistently has stood by the Western democracies in times of crisis, providing forces in World Wars I and II, the Berlin airlift and the Korean War. Both nations also helped Britain for many years in the defense of Malaysia, seeing active service against Chinese Red and Indonesian guerrillas.

And both now have contributed forces to the Vietnam conflict.

In Australia, a party dispute over the country's Vietnam policies caused a change in leadership. Prime Minister John G. Gorton was ousted in a vote of no confidence by the Liberal Party. He was replaced by the former foreign minister, William McMahon.

The new leadership will make no difference in the conservative, pro-American policy maintained since the present coalition came to power in 1949.

McMahon stated, however, that about 1,000 of the 7,000 Australian troops will be withdrawn from Vietnam in late 1971.

New Zealand also sent a token force of 500 men to Vietnam despite the fact that its greater dependence on Britain gave precedence to its military commitment in Malaysia. Here, too, the action met with some public opposition, and the government hopes to withdraw all troops in 1971.

Larger Defense Share

The Australian government, in particular, has made clear that it intends to assume a larger share of the security burden in the Far East as Britain withdraws its forces, and Australian defense spending has been rising faster than the gross national product.

Additionally, the countries more and more are realizing that the United States is their best protection against Red aggression in the area. Both buy U. S. military equipment, with the U. S. supplying more than 50 per cent of Australia's military equipment for the next five years, and Australia provides a number of bases for U. S. space and military projects.

Australia's military defense was a major issue in elections held in late 1969, in which the Liberal-Country Parties coalition was returned to power by

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a narrow margin. The coalition held a record majority prior to the election.

Despite their ties to Western foreign policy and their status as British Commonwealth members, an increasing amount of the two nations' trade is with other countries in the Far East.

This is partly due to Britain's financial plight and to its effort to get into the European Common Market, which would cost Australia and New Zealand their favored trade relationship with England, and partly that they are growing more aware that they have to accept a greater leadership role in Asia.

Australia, for example, sells much of its wheat to Communist China, although no items considered of "strategic importance" go to the Communist country, and Japan has replaced Britain as Australia's biggest trading partner.

One of the world's largest growers of wheat and oats, Australia is a nation of large farms and cattle and sheep ranches (called stations).

But while agriculture continues to provide the largest share of Australia's export income, the economic emphasis since World War II has been on *industrial expansion, and far more people now* work in factories and offices than on the land. And despite their pioneer image, more than half the people live in the six capital cities. Australia has a steady growth rate, and is now one of the most politically stable and industrially advanced nations in Southeast Asia.

Rich Mineral Deposits

Enough high-grade iron ore and bauxite deposits have been located to supply the country's trading partners for centuries, and Australia is one of the major producers of uranium. Most of the new money for this development is coming from U. S. industries, which have poured in several billion dollars.

Unlike its neighbor, with its vast desert areas, New Zealand is primarily a grazing country, heavily forested and mountainous. Numerous rushing streams give the country potential for a great volume of hydro-electric power.

It also has recorded a large trade gain in recent years, based on its livestock rather than on industrialization. The country has a balance of payments problem, however.

Meat, wool and dairy products account for more than 90 per cent of the export trade, and since more than half of this is to Britain there has been an increasing drive to develop more foreign markets. Fishery products are prime export possibilities.

Tourism also has significant economic possibilities. New Zealand is a striking land, boasting sunny beaches, glaciers, lush farms, tropical forests and imposing mountain ranges. The hunting and fishing are superb.

Tourism also is a rapidly growing industry in Australia, where the friendly people, sunny weather and fine beaches provide a relaxed holiday environment for overseas visitors.

In addition, Australia, cut off for millions of years from the world's other land areas is a zoological showcase and attracts many tourists interested in its unusual flora and fauna.

Not only has its island isolation permitted the independent development of many animals not found elsewhere, but the absence of most natural predators like the great carnivorous cat and dog species has allowed these strange animals to maintain their existence and thrive since Australia's earliest days as a continent.

Perhaps the best known of Australia's unusual wildlife, the bounding kangaroo and the gentle koala — like about half of the country's animals — are marsupials, or mammals which carry their young in pouches.

Large Immigration Problems

With vast areas of wild and partly unexplored land, both countries have large immigration programs. Until recently, they both accepted only whites as settlers, fearing a population inundation if Asians were permitted unrestricted access.

However, Australia lately has moderated this policy as European prosperity and labor shortages cut sharply into the normal immigration quota, and some Asians, Eurasians, skilled workers and stateless persons have been allowed to apply for migrant permits.

Transportation is subsidized for acceptable immigrants, and this, with the high level of opportunity, has provided incentive to attract more than 180,000 to Australia each year.

New Zealand still bars all but a few non-whites from permanent settlement, though many there believe some Asians should be admitted in view of the labor shortage.

Both countries admit large numbers of students, who are not permitted citizenship.

Education for residents is free and compulsory, with several universities in each country.

Australia also has a number of social welfare programs.

Pension acts, for example, provide for payments of war, old age and invalid pensions, and also cover the blind, the unemployed, victims of tuberculosis and, in come cases, dependents of former soldiers.

A maternity allowance is paid for every child born in Australia, and Social Security for children includes child endowment payments for children under 16.

The two nations also have native populations of their own.

Australia's approximately 50,000 aborigines are considered the most primitive people on earth. Some have been able to adapt to modern society, however, and have become civilized and educated.

New Zealand's more than 200,000 Maoris are lighter skinned and much more advanced. They belong to the Polynesian race and have similarities in history, language, music and legends with the Hawaiians.

South America

South America, twice the size of the United States and with vast potential riches, is struggling to catch up with the rest of the Western world.

It is an area of extreme contrasts.

Ultramodern office buildings are rising in the busy, modern cities. New factories, well-stocked stores and well-paved highways testify to economic progress.

Yet most of the people never have enough to eat. Per capita income is little more than $400 a year, compared with $3,980 in the United States.

Most of the countries have been independent for well over a century. Yet governments still are often changed by coup rather than by election. There is intense nationalism and pride among the inhabitants. But there is little real confidence in countries or mutual trust between individuals.

All these qualities show up in the instability of the economies and governments, in education and politics.

Rich in Natural Resources

The continent is rich in natural resources, however.

There is abundant oil and some of the world's largest deposits of iron and copper. Other industrial metals such as lead and zinc are found, as well as gold, silver, diamonds and emeralds. The area also contains the world's largest forests, and the hydroelectric power potential is perhaps the world's greatest.

Still, South America lags further and further behind as it battles the continuing problems of inflation, declining markets, bad crop years and outmoded policies.

The vast, impenetrable jungles that cover much of the northern portion of the continent and the high mountains that run the length of South America form natural barriers, hindering communication and commerce.

Although modern European culture prevails in some of the countries, such as Argentina and Chile, Indians still remain a large unassimilated body of the population, living apart and speaking only their own languages. Bolivia and Peru, for example, have Indian majorities.

In addition, South America's population of about 190 million is increasing at a rate of nearly 3 per cent a year. Slowly growing economies in many of the countries barely keep up with the needs of their increasing masses, and little money is available to invest in development projects.

With acute political and economic stresses, Communists and other leftists have moved in to form a pervasive current of unrest. Acts of terrorism are frequent in some cities. The kidnaping of government officials and foreign diplomats in order to achieve political ends, including the release of political prisoners, has become common practice for some groups.

Revolutionary activities throughout the continent have increased since Fidel Castro's Cuba gave socialism a stepping stone to the mainland. The universities are focal points of revolutionary activity even though guerrilla leader and folk-hero Ernesto Che Guevara failed in a bid to bring a Castro-style revolution to Bolivia in 1967. He was subsequently captured and executed by the Bolivian army.

It became evident that urgent action was needed to combat the poverty, disease and illiteracy of the great mass of people. Social reforms have been initiated and attempts at political stability have been increased.

Under various programs, including the Alliance for Progress in which the United States pledges funds, mostly loans, to nations seeking to facilitate social, economic and political development, schools and roads have been built and new industries established. Once-unskilled peasants have been hired in factories, and universities are offering credit for agricultural, scientific and technical courses.

United States aid to Latin America has reached more than $11 billion since the inception of the program. Total current U. S. investment in Latin America amounts to approximately $13 billion.

Loans Tied to Purchases

However, more than 90 per cent of U. S. loans to Latin America were tied to purchases of U. S. goods that could be had cheaper elsewhere. In addition, the United States has allotted Latin America a decreasing portion of its market over the last decade, currently maintaining a trade surplus of more than $100 million with its southern neighbors. Recent U. S. legislation has lowered tariffs on some goods it imports from Latin America, however.

Increasingly complex problems have resulted from the inability of the United States and Latin American nations to define a territorial sea limit which is mutually acceptable. The U. S. govern-

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ment, which recognizes a 12-mile limit, has refused to accept the 200-mile limit set by Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Brazil.

In what was considered a rebuff to the United States, the Organization of American States recently decided to investigate Ecuadorian charges of U. S. "economic aggression" and the imposition of U. S. sanctions on Ecuador instead of considering U. S. complaints regarding the seizure of U. S. fishing vessels by Ecuador.

Since 1960 into the present decade programs have been started to combat the continent's massive illiteracy. The number of teachers trained increased by 122 per cent, and the number of doctors by 50 per cent. Electric power production rose from 60 to 100 billion kilowatt hours and half a million miles of new roads were built. But the great majority of the approximately 283 million people of Latin America have received little benefit from these changes, so still other action is being taken.

Economic Integration Projects

Two economic integration projects, in the Andean and River Plate areas, are currently under way. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay have begun work together to develop communication, power production and transportation facilities in the 1.5 million-square-mile River Plate basin that includes all or part of the five countries. A similar program of economic cooperation has been initiated by the Andean nations of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Both projects, though still in the talking stages, are promising.

Meanwhile, the older and more ambitious Latin American Free Trade Association, composed of 10 South American nations and Mexico, has experienced difficulties in attaining its goal of lowering trade barriers between members. LAFTA has bogged down because of fear that it will benefit only the economically strongest countries and because most countries are reluctant to give up tariff protection for some of their domestic industries.

The South American continent is occupied by 11 independent nations — Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela — and the colonies of French Guiana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Although naturally a very rich country of great cattle and wheat producers, Argentina has been plagued by political and economic instability as well as government inefficiency.

Following several months of large-scale labor strikes and rioting, Gen. Alejandro Agustin Lanusse, commander-in-chief of the Argentine armed forces, assumed power in March, 1971, after ousting President Roberto Levingston. He had helped put Levingston in power via a military coup less than 10 months before. Soon after his inauguration Lanusse declared several measures in an attempt to bolster the economy and restore some political freedom to the country's 23 million people.

He reversed provisions of a 1966 law which banned elections and political parties, including the influential "Peronistas," followers of the exiled former dictator Juan Peron. The popular dictator, who ruled from 1943-1955, gathered a large following, especially among labor. The Peronistas still are the largest single political force in the country and hope to win the election Lanusse scheduled for 1973.

Lanusse also granted a 19 per cent pay raise for workers in order to counterbalance the high rate of inflation — more than 20 per cent in 1970. He declared alternate "beefless" weeks in order to increase the amount of meat available for export. (Agricultural and livestock products traditionally account for 90 per cent of Argentina's export earnings.)

In contrast to Argentina which boasts over 90 per cent literacy, only 32 per cent of Bolivia's 4.3 million people are literate.

Probably the most backward country in Latin America, Bolivia has experienced 186 coups d'etat in its 145-year history. The most recent occurred when leftist Gen. Juan Jose Torres took the presidency from right-wing military leaders who had just ousted Gen. Alfredo Ovando.

Strong anti-U. S. sentiment in some sectors of the population is characterized by student violence, the presence of Cuban revolutionaries in the more remote areas and the expulsion of the Peace Corps.

Although Torres has promised to make Bolivia "a Socialist republic," his failure to meet the conflicting demands of leftist students, miners and peasants has weakened his popular support.

Lacking in natural resources and an outlet to the sea, about three-fourths of Bolivia's income is derived from its tin mines. However, restive miners, featherbedding and corrupt management have long made the mines a losing proposition, as evidenced by the large national debt.

Brazilian Economy Strong

In Brazil, the military-led revolution that toppled left-leaning President Joao Goulart in 1964 continues in power. Gen. Emilio Garrastazu Medici, now president, has concentrated on the economic growth of his country at the cost of political and personal liberties.

Brazil's growth rate, 9 per cent in 1970, is the highest in Latin America. Inflation has decreased, a massive $1 billion housing program is planned for 1971, and innovative education projects with compulsory vocational training are being instituted.

But Brazil is not without problems. Many of the nation's 92.2 million people are disenchanted with Medici's paternalistic government and its widespread censorship, severe limitation of personal freedoms and thousands of political arrests. Terrorism, especially in the form of kidnapings by leftists and murders by a clandestine group called the Death Squad (possibly composed of policemen), is also present.

The first freely elected Marxist head of state, President Salvador Allende of Chile, was inaugurated November 3, 1970.

Allende, a founder of the Chilean Socialist Party, was supported by a coalition of leftists and came out on top in the primarily three-candidate race with 36 per cent of the votes. Under the constitution, however, the congress must choose between the two top candidates if none receives a majority of votes. With the support of the Christian Democrats — the centrist party of incumbent Eduardo Frei — Allende's election was confirmed by Congress.

The assassination of two public figures since the election of Allende marks an interruption of a long tradition of adherence to democratic procedure quite unique in Latin America. Although debatable, the death of army commander Rene Schneider in October was attributed to rightists and that of former Interior Minister Edmundo Perez Zujovic to radical leftists.

Chile's Socialism Constitutional

Allende has promised to retain all constitutional rights for Chile's nearly 10 million highly literate people. He has used legal means to implement socialism, often by accelerating the pace of programs instigated by Frei and earlier administrations.

A constitutional amendment permitting the nationalization of the holdings of three major U. S. copper companies was passed by a Congress in which declared Allende supporters are in the minority. U. S. interests in Chile's copper industry, including Kennecott's El Teniente, the world's largest copper mine, are valued at more than $600 million.

Whereas Frei's land-reform program bogged down in high costs and red tape, Allende reduced the maximum acreage for farms exempt from expropriation from 200 to 80, expropriating more than 500 farms during his first six months in office. In some cases peasants have seized lands before expropriation and before the government has been able to establish collective farms.

The government also has initiated housing and public investment programs and allotted a 40-60 per cent pay raise for the average worker. As a result of government spending, Allende faces continuing inflation, a drop in foreign exchange reserves and a rise in unemployment to 8 per cent.

Nationwide municipal elections held in April, 1971, indicate an increase in support for the administration, with Allende-supported candidates receiving nearly half the votes.

Especially since Allende officially recognized Cuba and Red China, the United States has maintained "cool and correct" relations with Chile, during its experiment with the compatability of democracy and socialism.

The administration of Colombia's President Misael Pastrana Borrero, a Conservative, will be the last under the National Front system that dates back to 1958 when Liberals and Conservatives agreed to alternate power to heal the nation's political ills. One of Pastrana's major efforts is directed at the cities in a sweeping urban reform project.

But his attention also is focused on rural areas where, as in all Latin American countries, extreme need and political pressures combine to urge agrarian reform. A million Colombian peasant families who depend on agriculture to feed themselves are without sufficient land to provide subsistence. Over 350 farms were seized during the first half of 1971 by increasingly educated peasants who are beginning to demand change.

On the other hand, the small five-acre parcels often distributed in agrarian reform programs do not make efficient use of the land. Favorable competition with highly industrialized nations and dependence on agriculture to provide large portions of national revenue necessitate the maintenance of large mechanized farms to insure greater harvests.

The problem becomes aggravated in countries like Colombia, where 30 per cent of the gross national product is derived from agriculture. The already unstable economy suffers from high unemployment, a chronic balance of payments shortage and violent fluctuation in the price of coffee, which accounts for nearly 70 per cent of the country's export earnings.

Ecuador's aging President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, South America's "great demogogue," closed his country's congress and courts and took dictatorial powers for himself in 1970. Unhesitating in his use of force to put down popular protests, Velasco has grown dependent on the armed forces' good will to remain in power.

Velasco, who has been president four times before and ousted three times, successfully quelled a bloodless military coup in March, 1971. He also called for elections when his term expires in mid-1972, but is known for his failure to keep promises.

Ecuador's Budget Balanced

Although Ecuador's budget was balanced for the first time in history in 1971, the country faces the same economic problems experienced by most Latin American nations. These problems are compounded by a large percentage of Indians, who have yet to be assimilated into the economy.

Paraguay has been ruled under the dictatorship of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner since 1959. Before he took over, it was a chaotic nation which had a record of 35 presidents in this century and was still reeling from a civil war which forced 300,000 into exile.

Until mid-1969 he seemed to be steering the country toward democracy. Since then, however, Stroessner has become more repressive as conditions in his country have worsened. The economy, previously stable but never healthy, has developed problems as trade has dropped, deficits are growing and the once-solid currency faces devaluation.

In addition, the government of this Roman Catholic state has had a deep split with the church, which opposes the censorship, corruption, police brutality and low pay for the mass of the population that characterize Stroessner's regime. Stroessner, in retaliation has harshly repressed church functions.

Under Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, Peru has a supernationalistic leader who has surrounded himself with leftist-leaning advisers. After announcing that all large landholdings are to be expropriated and converted into collective farms — including those of a number of U. S. citizens — he declared that all foreign investment will be limited to 33 per cent after the initial investment has been recovered. Another decree called for workers to share in 10 per cent of their companies' annual pretax profits.

Peru's Andean country has been shackled with soaring inflation, drought, financial crises and economic stagnation and budgetary deficits. Despite massive foreign aid from all over the world, Peru is still recuperating from the devastating earthquake of May 31, 1970 which took more than 50,000 lives.

In October, 1970, a state-owned mining company called Minero-Peru was created with an initial capital of $250 million. A few months later a European consortium tentatively agreed to invest in Peru's mining industry. Realization of this agreement is uncertain, however.

Former newspaper editor Jorge Pacheco Areco is Uruguay's second president since abandoning its unwieldy nine-man national council form of government in 1966.

Working against Uruguay's good agricultural land and mechanization, a population more than 90 per cent literate, a mild climate and adequate roads and water, is a massive government welfare system. The government also employs more than a third of the nation's workers, which is crushing the economy and strangling initiative. Anti-inflationary measures have been instituted to combat large rises in the cost of living.

Prominent Officials Kidnaped

The kidnaping of prominent officials and large-scale bank robberies have been used as terroristic activities with only limited success by a Marxist-inspired leftist group called the Tupamaros. Areco has repeatedly refused to negotiate with the terrorists, using increasingly repressive measures in an attempt to eliminate them. The United States reaffirmed its support of Areco's policy by refusing to negotiate with the group for the return of U. S. soil expert Claude Fly, who was released in March, 1971, after seven months in captivity.

Uruguay's long tradition of democracy recently came to the fore when a congressional commission refused to permit Areco to close down a Tupamaros newspaper.

The terrorism continues, however, as the group hopes for the election of a more tolerant president in November, 1971.

The considerable leftist terrorism prevalent in Venezuela in recent years abated somewhat in 1971.

Since the relatively peaceful election in 1968 of Rafael Caldera, a veteran politician and member of the Social Christian Party, in the closest election in Latin American history, the political tone of Venezuela has become increasingly nationalistic and leftist.

Indicative of the country's mood is a recent law calling for the nationalization of all oil properties by 1984. The world's largest petroleum exporter, Venezuela has the highest per capita income in Latin America — almost $900 a year.

Riches Poorly Distributed

Yet the industry, which provides 70 per cent of all government income, employs only 24,000 people. As a result, the high income is poorly distributed and about one-third of the people are not fed, housed, or educated adequately. So while domestic industry and agriculture continue to grow and inflation is negligible, unemployment is high.

New, possibly very rich, oil deposits are at stake in an area involved in a border dispute between Colombia and Venezuela.

Underpopulated and undeveloped, French Guiana has been in French hands since 1626, serving mainly as a penal colony (Devil's Island) until 1945, with an unsavory reputation of cruelty, disease and death. A part of metropolitan France since 1946, it is showing some gains, but great natural obstacles, particularly the Amazon jungle which covers most of its territory, still hinder construction and industry.

Nearby Surinam, traded by the British to the Dutch in 1667 for Manhattan Island, has had virtual control over its internal affairs since 1954.

With a population composed of Dutch, East Indians, Africans, Indonesians, Chinese and native Idians, Surinam has skipped the phase of militant nationalism so prevalent in the Latin American area and provides a politically stable bastion of democracy. Unemployment is virtually nonexistent and most urban residents read and write at least one language.

Guyana, a former colony on the northeastern shoulder of South America, became independent in 1966, but still faces the problems which contributed to a troubled colonial history as British Guiana.

Chief of these is the bitter racial division between the East Indians, who form nearly half of the country's 735,000 population, and the more than 210,000 Negroes.

Serious efforts to eliminate this racial discrimination have been made by Prime Minister Forbes Burham, a British-educated Negro lawyer. His chief opposition is headed by ex-Premier Dr. Cheddi Jagan, an East Indian dentist, educated in the United States and a self-proclaimed Communist.

Racial strife is also present in neighboring Caribbean islands, such as Trinidad-Tobago. Negroes who in many cases have political power, are seeking economic control, which is often in hands of racial minorities.

Central America

Six nations and a colony occupy the narrow Central America isthmus which divides the Western Hemisphere. About 14 million people live in this area, comprised of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and British Honduras.

In order to present a united front for commerce with larger nations and to boost trade among themselves, five of the little countries banded together in 1961 in what was hailed as their most significant advance since they declared their indepencence from Spain in 1821: the Central American Common Market (CACM).

Growth Rate Increases

In the early years of the CACM, intraregional trade among Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua greatly increased, and the area's average growth rate rose to 6.5 per cent yearly. Tariffs were reduced, eliminating charges on about 95 per cent of all goods the five countries traded with each other. Common tariffs were also established on other imports, bringing an unprecedented burst of activity to the area.

Where once these nations exported mostly bananas, coffee, cotton and sugar and imported manufactured goods, they began making many items themselves. A Central American Bank was set up, providing loans for economic expansion. Local and foreign investors established hundreds of factories, producing a variety of light-industry goods and jobs to unemployed workers.

Multinational development projects were undertaken, with plans for integrated networks of roads, telecommunications and electric power. Health, education and labor programs also were set up.

Intense nationalism, unsettled disputes and unilateral actions altering trade agreements weakened the CACM in the latter part of the decade however. The "Soccer War," a vicious conflict which erupted following a series of soccer matches between Honduras and El Salvador, virtually paralized the CACM in mid-1969. Two years later fighting continued along the border, despite the establishment of a demilitarized zone.

Finally, in January, 1971, Honduras virtually withdrew from the CACM, claiming the agreement had benefitted the other nations at its expense. Honduras sustained an estimated $38 million intraregional trade deficit in 1970 alone, while Guatemala and El Salvador accumulated large surpluses. Costa Rica and Nicaragua also suffered trade deficits, and Costa Rica has indicated it is restricting imports from the other market members. Recently four of the nations launched an experimental reform program. Should it fail, the CACM would almost certainly collapse.

President Ramon Ernesto Cruz stated that Honduras would be willing to negotiate a return to the CACM if it makes concessions to the poor nation, however. The election of a liberal president of El Salvador in 1972 could help patch up Honduran-Salvadorean relations and hasten the return of Honduras to the CACM.

But Costa Rica and Guatemala, which does more than a quarter of its intraregional trade with Honduras, have already sent emissaries to Eastern Europe in search of new trade markets.

In the meantime Central America's population increases by 3.4 per cent each year, necessitating new investment and diversified sources of income.

Probably the most backward of the Central American nations, Honduras has had 136 revolutions in its 149-year history. In 1971, for the first time in nearly 40 years, Hondurans elected their president, veteran politician Ramon E. Cruz.

Economy Lagging

After an initial spurt of growth following the establishment of the CACM, the nation's economy has lagged. The exportation of bananas — which still account for 40 per cent of all export earnings — has slackened in recent years. The average per capita income is only $253, as contrasted with $3,980 for the United States. Although some foreign capital has entered the country, Honduras still needs better public administration to spur diversification programs and better conditions for the country's 2.7 million people, 55 per cent of whom are illiterate.

Copley Newspapers
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Guatemala, which in 1954 was the first nation to overthrow a Communist regime, is constantly threatened by terrorist actions of opposing extremist groups. It is estimated that 700 people were killed just during the first 10 months of the state of siege which President Carlos Arana Osorio declared in November, 1970 to deal with the problem. Castroite leftists have been held responsible for the assassination and kidnaping of government officials, businessmen and numerous foreign ambassadors, often demanding the government release prisoners in exchange for hostages. Dozens of murders of university professors, students and liberals have been attributed to equally active rightist groups.

Meanwhile the government is working under a five-year economic development program in an attempt to improve conditions for Guatemala's five million people, more than half of whom are Indian, illiterate and live in extreme poverty in rural areas. The program includes plans to make education relevant to rural needs, land redistribution for peasants, industrial and agricultural diversification.

Somozas Rule in Nicaragua

President Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua's two million people since the mid 1930s, has announced that a three-man junta, composed of two of Somoza's Liberal Party members and one representative of the Conservative Party, will rule for two years when his term expires in 1972.

In the first half of the 1960s, Nicaragua's economy grew to an average 8 per cent annual growth. In recent years, however, the economic boom has faltered. Somoza claims his country has incurred heavy trade deficits and lost substantial revenues as a result of CACM membership.

In addition to the economic slump, Somoza has been confronted with renewed activity from left-wing guerrillas and extremely active political opposition. However, a well-disciplined National Guard poses a deterrent to leftist underground activities. Nicaragua received more per capita foreign aid than most Latin American countries during the 1960s, including nearly $140 million from the United States.

El Salvador has become the most highly industrialized CACM nation in recent years, with industry and agriculture each producing about a quarter of the gross national product.

Its population density of about 400 to the square mile in this nation of 3.4 million is one of the highest in the Americas, however, and about 40,000 new jobs are needed each year just to offset the annual population growth of 3.4 per cent.

Despite rapid industriaization, these jobs have not been provided. The Salvadorean peasants, fewer than half of whom are literate, have often migrated to less crowded countries with greater opportunity.

It was the settling of Salvadoreans in Honduras which formed the backbone of the Soccer War, and many feel that the subsequent return of Salvadoreans to their native land will present problems to the labor forces of both countries.

Democracy has taken firmest hold in Costa Rica, where successive governments have implemented a social reform program pioneered more than 10 years ago.

The nation prides itself on its high (85 per cent) literacy rate and its many schools. More than 30 per cent of the budget is spent on education. There are no national military forces as such.

However, Jose "Don Pepe" Figueres Ferrer, elected president in 1970, faces problems because the budget has been running on a deficit for years. The national debt is more than double that of any other Central American country and taxes are the highest. Nonetheless, its per capita income of $431 annually is the highest and most evenly distributed in Central America.

Restoration of private banking has been sought to ease the financial crisis, but the pressure of a high (3.8 per cent) birth rate poses long-term problems for the nation's economy. Costa Rica offers substantial possibilities for agriculture and livestock production, but growth has been slow and more stress on agricultural diversification is needed.

The southernmost of the nations, Panama did not join the CACM when it first was set up, considering itself distinct from the others because of the special relationship created by the U. S.-controlled Canal Zone which divides the country.

Panama is a country torn by almost continuous political strife. The country's 1.5 million people are now ruled by Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, commander of the national guard.

About 25 per cent of the nation's gross national product is derived from the Canal Zone. Bananas, produced and sold by the United Fruit Co., remain the largest single export. With an extensive government public works program, backed by deficit spending and foreign loans, businessmen are showing increased confidence in the military regime.

New Canal Recommended

Early in 1971, a U. S. government study group recommended the construction of a new $2.9 billion sea-level canal a few miles west of the present canal which is becoming obsolete.

British Honduras, self-governing since 1964, is not a part of the social and economic life of the rest of Central America. Highly literate, the English-speaking area is scheduled for independence within the British Commonwealth, but a long-standing claim to the territory by Guatemala clouds the future of the 120,000 inhabitants.

Chiefly dependent on sugar and citrus, good growth possibilities are predicted for British Honduras if agricultural exports can be diversified and expanded, commercial fishing developed and the once-prosperous timber industry revived. A balmy climate and ideal fishing and water sport conditions make large-scale tourism a bright possibility as a future income-producer.

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The Caribbean

The Caribbean is the United States' "front yard" facing Latin America.

It also is the spot where the history of the white man in Latin America begins. Here the first white settlement was founded by Christopher Columbus on a large island which he named La Isla Espanola (corrupted to Hispaniola). Close to it he had discovered an even bigger island — Cuba.

The two islands have played, and continue to play, a large role in hemisphere happenings.

Cuba gained independence from Spain with U. S. help during the Spanish-American War of 1898, and the U. S. military rule which lasted until 1902 provided great benefits for the islanders. Administration was reformed, and civil service and educational systems were established. Public works were developed. Sanitation was installed and yellow fever eradicated.

Castro Ousted Batista

Insurrection, violence and a series of dictatorships followed, culminating in the harsh, repressive regime of Fulgencio Batista.

Vowing to return democracy to the island, a young leftist named Fidel Castro led a guerrilla war against Batista, toppling his government in 1959. After assuming power, however, he proclaimed himself a Marxist-Leninist and established the first openly Socialist nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Thousands of people fled as he turned all privately owned businesses over to the state and declared he would conscript labor to work on state farms.

In April, 1961, anti-Castro Cubans, trained and assisted by the United States, invaded the 760-mile-long island at the Bay of Pigs. The venture failed when the United States did not provide the full military aid necessary, and the exiles were killed or captured.

In 1962 a crisis developed over Russian installation on Cuba of missile sites equipped with rockets capable of hitting any target in the United States. The late President Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of the island and told the Russians to remove their missiles, which they did.

Although Castro does not align himself politically with Moscow, Cuba is economically dependent upon the Soviet Union and increases its debt to the larger country by more than $1 million daily.

Cuba is basically a one-crop country — sugar accounting for fully 80 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings. In 1970, Castro staked Cuba's economy and his own reputation on the country's ability to harvest 10 million tons of sugar. Although the yield that year was a record-breaking 8.5 million tons, it was declared a failure by Castro and had a disruptive effect on the rest of the economy.

As a result, Castro lowered the goal for the 1971 harvest to seven million tons and declared loafing a crime punishable by six months to two years hard labor.

The establishment of socialism in Cuba has had diverse effects on the country. More than a quarter of the 8.5 million population is in school and the illiteracy rate is plunging. Families are assured free medical care and many, especially peasants, are receiving higher salaries. Due to the strict rationing of most foods, consumer goods and even electricity, however, they find little to buy with their new earnings.

Early in 1971, Castro received a letter signed by 60 world-renowned intellectuals protesting his treatment of Heberto Padilla, a young Communist poet who was arrested in Havana after allegedly writing anti-Castro literature. About the same time, Castro refused to allow the International Red Cross to enter Cuba to investigate charges of cruelty to political prisoners.

Cuba was ousted from the Organization of American States after an appeal by the United States in 1962, but recently official displeasure toward the country has been easing somewhat. The newly elected Socialist government of Chile, for example, officially reopened diplomatic relations with Castro in 1970, and Mexico never severed its diplomatic ties with the island nation.

Hispaniola Government Toppled

World attention also has been drawn to Cuba's Caribbean companion island of Hispaniola, particularly to the eastern two-thirds occupied by the Dominican Republic.

Revolt toppled the government April 24, 1965, as military leaders representing loyalist and rebel elements vied for power. Taking advantage of the confusion, Communists, mostly organized and trained in Cuba, moved in to take control.

However, acting promptly to prevent establishment of another hemisphere Communist state, President Johnson ordered U. S. troops into the country to restore order and halt bloodshed. An inter-American peace force made up of U. S., Brazilian, Costa Rican, Nicaraguan, Honduran and Paraguayan troops was set up by the OAS to maintain a truce between loyalist and rebel forces.

A peaceful formula finally was reached, paving the way for elections June 1, 1966, in which former President Joaquin Balaguer was an easy winner. The administration was further strengthened when Balaguer's Reformist Party scored heavily, and surprisingly, in 1968 municipal elections. Balaguer was reelected to the presidency by a large margin in 1970.

The result has been a strong rebuff for Balaguer's chief rival for power, former President Juan Bosch, who returned to the republic after a period of self-exile in Spain. Now a proponent of a dictatorship with popular support, Bosch remains a major figure in his country's politics.

The Dominican Republic has a long history of violence since it won independence from Spain in 1821 and then freedom from the yoke of neighboring Haiti in 1844. Revolution tore the country until U. S. Marines landed there in 1916, intervening over debts owed U. S. and European creditors by the country. The United States withdrew in 1924, leaving behind a disciplined Dominican army.

U. S. Helps Reconstruction

From it emerged an ambitious soldier named Rafael Trujillo, who gained power and imposed an iron-handed, ruthless dictatorship on the country until his assassination in 1961. A new regime under Bosch, an intellectual, promised better things, but he was overthrown because of alleged Communist infiltration. It was attempts to re-establish Bosch which brought on the 1965 coup.

Much criticism of the United States was voiced in Latin America and elsewhere for sending troops into the Dominican Republic. As a result of this precedent, however, Communist leaders throughout the hemisphere are on notice that they face the possibility of military intervention if they attempt unlawful takeovers of government.

Since the revolt, also, the United States has supplied money and technicians to help with reconstruction, particularly the agrarian reform program considered vital to the country's future. This would diversify agricultural production and cut the dependence on sugar, once the backbone of the economy but now a glut on the market.

While the outlook for the Dominican Republic still is not clear and much remains to be done to rebuild the country politically and economically, the U. S. troops intervention blocked a Red seizure of power, halted violence and gave the Dominicans the opportunity to choose their leaders with ballots — not bullets.

Haiti, which shares Hispaniola island with the Dominican Republic, was the first (1804) nation in Latin America to gain independence. Since then its fortunes have steadily sagged, and what was once the most rewarding of France's overseas possessions now is the sick nation of the Americas.

Per capita income of the country averages about $80 a year — lowest in the hemisphere — and life expectancy is only about 50 years. Illiteracy is 90 per cent, also highest in the hemisphere. French is the official language, but most of the natives speak Creole, a dialect.

At least 80 per cent of the Haitian preschool and schoolage children suffer from malnutrition in some degree; half die before the age of 5. The rising birth rate compounds the problem for a population which already averages 430 persons to the square mile — second in the hemisphere only to Trinidad-Tobago.

Natural factors contribute greatly to Haiti's abject poverty.

Two-thirds of the Maryland-size country is mountainous and only about 2.2 million acres of land are arable. Water is in short supply, and since the climate is semiarid, much irrigation is needed — something which requires more technical and financial resources than are available without outside assistance.

Frequent hurricanes pose an additional menace by regularly ruining much of the coffee crop, which accounts for about half of Haiti's meager export revenues.

For 14 years, however, the major impediment to Haiti's progress was the bloody, tyrannical rule of its dictator, Dr. Francois Duvalier. First elected in 1957 (after seven presidents had held power in less than a year), he subsequently declared himself president for life. He lived in the capital city of Port-au-Prince in a white palace guarded by tanks, antiaircraft guns and cannons until his death in April, 1971.

"Papa Doc," as he was called, used a combination of murder, terror and voodoo mysticism to wield unshakeable control over his five million subjects, most of whom are direct descendants of black African slaves brought in by the French.

Young Duvalier Named Successor

Before his death, he had his 20-year-old playboy son, Jean-Claude, named his successor as president for life.

The direction the young dictator's government will take is still uncertain, as he has yet to establish himself firmly in his father's place. Other nations wait to see if an open struggle for power will take place among Duvalier family members, army and government officials and leaders of the Tonton Macoute, the old dictator's personal Gestapo.

A change in government policy could result in increased U. S. investment and aid and contribute to tourism. Although direct U. S. aid to the poverty-stricken nation has been cut off since 1963 following reports of Haitian corruption and graft, U. S. investment has increased because of special tax exemptions recently offered to foreign industry.

Mexico

Mexico is a leader among Latin American countries in terms of political, economic and social progress.

Elected presidents have succeeded each other in orderly fashion since the 1930s. Mexican elections are not characterized by the violence of many Latin American elections, and the army does not get itself involved in politics.

Economically, Mexico is the envy of other Latin American countries, with an annual real growth of 6.8 per cent for the last decade.

This sustained economic growth reflects a change from a primary-production economy based on agriculture and mining to one becoming increasingly industrialized and self-sufficient. Spurring this along have been a vigorous private enterprise sector and a government policy which has made economic development a major national objective

Public Investment

Public investment in roads, irrigation projects, electrification, railroads and communication has created a solid and broad base capable of supporting a broad range of industrial activities.

This has enabled the nation's thriving industry to diversify into everything from petrochemicals to textiles, electronics and automobiles, and it is steadily increasing its production of steel and oil.

Foreign businessmen show increasing interest in Mexico, and the U. S. investment has surpassed $1 billion. Tourism also brings in over $1 billion yearly.

And while some of the more highly developed countries flounder in various fiscal crises, Mexico's monetary unit, the peso, is one of the world's more stable currencies, showing no fluctuation in dollar value since 1954.

Modern Mexico was born in the 1910 revolution, when the landless peasants rose up against the great landlords, and the country's political foundation since has been its agrarian reform program, under which land is given in small parcels to the peasants.

Yet the agrarian population poses a great obstacle to Mexico's progress, and the lot of the farmers, comprising about half the nation's 52 million population, is a weak spot in the otherwise booming economy.

Sugar, cotton and coffee are Mexico's top export items worldwide, however.

While periodic increases in the minimum wage law and a new profit-sharing law fatten paychecks for factory workers, most farmers earn about $125 a year, about one-fourth of the national average.

Some 25 per cent of these farmers customarily do not drink milk or eat meat, eggs or fish. One-third of rural schoolage children are not in school, and the dropout rate is 98 per cent.

The government, recognizing the problem, is taking urgent action to improve rural development. New roads and housing are being built, electrical and irrigation projects are being undertaken and low-interest loans are being made available to small farmers.

Peasants from drought-stricken northern states, where land is no longer available for redistribution, are being relocated in the tropical, sparsely populated areas of the Yucatan peninsula.

Technical assistance is offered in the form of fertilizers and application methods, pest and disease control, improved seeds and instruction in the proper use of irrigation water.

With a literacy rate of about 70 per cent, more than 10 million Mexicans still cannot read or write. Of these, over one million are Indians who can't speak Spanish, the country's national language.

However, an intensive program has been launched by the government in the rural areas to provide adult education for the farmers and to prepare their children for admission to rural schools.

Education Expanding

Also, educational facilities are growing rapidly to meet the great expansion in enrollments at public institutions, and education is the largest single budget item, with an allotment more than twice that for the military.

As in all Latin American countries, Mexico is troubled with rapid population growth. Its rate of 3.5 per cent is so high the population could double itself in 20 years.

The infant mortality rate is triple that of the United States. The use of birth control measures is becoming somewhat more accepted in the 96 per cent Roman Catholic country, even though the government prohibits dissemination of birth control information.

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Mexico's whole history is an account of determination and dynamic action.

After 300 years of rule by Spain, which conquered the native Aztecs in 1519-21, the Mexicans revolted in 1810, winning independence in 1821.

A half-century of turbulence followed, with governments falling on an average of every nine months. Mexico lost Texas in 1836 and the rest of its holdings in what now is the U. S. West and Southwest after defeat in the 1846-48 war with the United States.

Social reforms were begun by Benito Juarez, an Indian patriot, who became president in 1858, but a French invasion in 1862 installed a puppet government, with Maximilian of Austria as emperor. Maximilian was overthrown and executed by Juarez, who again became president in 1867.

The country came under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1877-80 and 1884-1911) until the revolution, which started 20 years of constant turmoil, with military factions battling for power. The economy was wrecked, and more than a million lives were lost in the conflict.

National Coalition Formed

Finally, the warring generals formed a national coalition, the Party of Revolutionary Institutions (PRI), and this one-party organization has ruled ever since.

Peasants and workers who were followers of the individual generals quickly came under the PRI banner, and as new social groups emerged — industrialists, professionals, intellectuals — they also were brought into the party's fold. Military rule gradually gave way under this one-party system, until in 1946 Mexico began electing presidents who were civilians, not generals.

The PRI now claims a membership of more than eight million, and though it generally oversees most facets of Mexican life, unquestioned progress and stability have been achieved, and individual freedom and action show continuing gains.

Shortly before the 1970 elections the voting age was lowered from 21 to 18, expanding the number of eligible voters by three million.

Communism exists in Mexico, but the Communist Party as such is weak. More significant is the growing Marxist party, the Socialist Popular Party. It has less influence in labor than in education, but has had some success in stirring unrest and violence among the poverty-ridden farmers.

Early in 1971, a number of students were arrested and charged with participating in a Socialist plot to topple the government. The students, who originally left Mexico to study at a Moscow university, later were trained in guerrilla warfare at a camp in Communist North Korea. They were members of an organization called the Revolutionary Action Movement.

As a result of the incident, Mexico expelled five Soviet diplomats and declared its unwillingness to continue to grant asylum to political refugees from other countries.

The principal party to the right of the PRI is the Partido de Accion Nacional (PAN), which has had limited success in running candidates.

Like his predecessors, President Luis Echeverria is firmly committed to carrying out the ideals of the 1910 revolution — developing Mexico for Mexicans with government and private capital, including foreign capital so long as outside investors respect Mexican laws.

Though some U. S. businessmen have expressed concern over Mexico's policy of "Mexicanization" of most business investments (requiring at least 51 per cent ownership by Mexicans), Mexico's biggest buyer and supplier is the United States, which accounts for over half of its southern neighbor's foreign trade.

This economic dependence on the United States always has irked Mexicans, and they have welcomed chances to broaden their country's trade pattern. Japan and West Germany have extensive business interests in Mexico, and there is some trading with Communist countries, primarily sales of wheat and cotton.

Mexico's own businessmen, helped by government subsidies and small-business loans, also are increasingly embarking on an international trade and economic expansion program.

One promising outlet is the Central American Common Market, which is being eagerly wooed by businessmen and government officials.

In international politics, Mexico takes an independent stand, upholding policies of self-determination and nonintervention, though remaining a staunch supporter of the Organization of American States.

Relations between the United States and Mexico also are on a cordial basis.

One touchy issue, arising from the proximity of a sub-developed nation to a super-developed nation, has yet to be settled between the two. Mexico has set up border industrial zones with special low tariff regulations in order to attract jobs for hundreds of its under-employed. U. S. industry, anxious to take advantage of low-wage Mexican labor market, has established more than 200 plants across the border.

U. S. Labor Groups Protest

Various U. S. labor groups have protested the tariff regulations which permit the plants to operate, claiming the practice contributes to unemployment at home. The same charges were filed against the laws which permit Mexican "green card workers" to commute to work in the United States.

The two countries are still working together in a program of border inspection called Operation Cooperation aimed at controlling the smuggling of narcotics.

A policy agreement which ended decades of disputes was signed in August, 1970, when Presidents Nixon and Diaz Ordaz set the international border once and for all at the center line of the meandering Rio Grande River.

Canada

Canada is the world's second largest nation, trailing only the Soviet Union. It also is one of the most active members of the group of Free World nations.

Inhabiting this great land is a population only about one-tenth the size of that of the United States, with most of the 21.4 million Canadians living around the big cities like Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver. For the entire country, this averages about six persons to the square mile, compared with about 55 in the United States. And since most of these large centers lie within a 200-mile belt along the U. S.-Canadian border, the citizens of the two countries have a great deal in common.

However, the Canadian character and outlook stem from a distinctive historical and social background, which has given the nation a way of life peculiarly its own.

One example is the ethnic makeup of the country.

French-English Friction

About six million Canadians are of French ancestry, and more than half of those speak only French. About 11 million Canadians trace their national heritage to Britain, and speak only English. Friction between French-and English-speaking Canadians has at times created serious crises which threatened to split the nation.

The problem actually goes back some two centuries, when England defeated French forces in Canada and took control of the territory.

At that time the population of Canada was almost entirely French, but in the next few decades thousands of British colonists arrived. In 1867 the British North American Act created the Dominion of Canada, linking Quebec, where most French-Canadians live, with the other existing provinces in a confederation.

French-Canadians since have complained that they have been exploited and treated as inferiors by the English-Canadian majority.

The French-Canadians began demanding a new constitution to recognize the separate French identity, language and culture. In recent years, Quebec Province has become the scene of nationalist terrorism, and many of its inhabitants demand that it secede altogether and become an independent state.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau even has had trouble visiting Quebec, his home province, because of threats by radical separatists.

Separationist feeling also occurs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the western "prairie provinces" where much wheat is grown. Rather than being based on ethnic problems, the westerners want separation because they feel other Canadians and the federal government don't care about their problems.

The separationist problem was brought to a peak in October 1970 when Canadians suddenly found themselves living in a war-emergency atmosphere — brought about by Trudeau's hard-hitting reaction to kidnapings, assassination of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte and demonstrations.

Police were given power to make searches and arrests without warrants, seizing more than 250 persons across Canada. Response to the government's decision to suspend civil rights in the crisis won strong support at home, and approval also was widespread among Canada's neighbors.

In Quebec, French-Canadians make up 80 per cent of the province's population, but control only 10 per cent of the economy. Many feel that if the economic disparity in Quebec lessened, the separationist movement there would diminish.

In 1968, in an effort to heal the nationalistic rift, a Commission of Bilingualism and Biculturism was created to study the problem. In 1969 Canada signed into law legislation making the federal government officially bilingual. This gives equal language rights to Canada's French-speaking minority and sets up bilingual districts where French-speaking persons will have the right to trial, to consult federal officials and to apply for jobs all in French.

Elections Support Unity

Elections held in Quebec in April 1970, in which separatism was the key issue, supported the position of a unified Canada taken by the victorious Federalist Liberal Party.

In the international field, Canada, long a national entity within the British Commonwealth, first began moving forcefully in the world scene on its own after World War II.

Since 1945, the basis of its foreign policy has been support of the United Nations.

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Traditionally, Canada stressed its ties with the Commonwealth, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Americas. The first two gave Canada a chance to function in world affairs and in commerce without complete dependence on the United States.

Trudeau, however, has instituted a shift in Canada's defense policies to an emphasis placed firmly in the national interest.

As a result, Canada's NATO forces in Europe, once 10,000 strong, are being cut almost in half and the country will end its nuclear role by 1972.

This is also part of an effort to hold the line on defense spending. Canada's armed forces, which numbered 120,000 four years ago, are being cut to 80,000. In the past, Canada's forces have been used in many world trouble spots for peace-keeping operations, such as Cyprus and the Congo.

In the Americas, however, there is an acute awareness by Canadians that their defense is bound up with that of the United States, that they ultimately are under U. S. nuclear protection.

The two countries, in fact, have a Permanent Joint Defense Committee under which has been set up the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) and the joint network of Distant Early Warning (DEW) radar installations.

Blessed with tremendous natural wealth, Canadians, by hard work and skillful technology have been exploiting their rich opportunities at an ever-increasing pace in recent years, achieving a standard of living which compares favorably with that of the United States.

The spectacular growth of Canadian manufacturing, particularly since World War II has changed the nation from a rural agrarian society into one which is primarily industrial and urban in character.

However, large U. S. investments have contributed greatly to this prosperity, with 60 per cent of Canadian industry financed by American capital, and the Canadians are ever-conscious of the proximity and powerful influence of their great southern neighbor.

More trade, in fact, flows between the two countries — some $9 billion each way in 1968 — than between any other two countries.

The U. S. provides 70 per cent of Canadian foreign trade, and 6,000 industrial and commercial companies in Canada are owned or controlled by American interests.

Joint Projects

In addition, there is already an exchange of hydro-electric power across the border, and the two countries are now discussing possible sharing of water and energy resources, such as oil, gas and coal.

Canadians generally acknowledge the need of U. S. money, but many fear that U. S. economic domination may lead to U. S. political domination. Legislation has been sought by Canadian "nationalists" to cut U. S. participation in industry and encourage local ownership.

As one of the world's great wheat-growing countries, Canada also has asserted its economic independence by selling wheat to Russia, Communist China and other Red nations.

However, Russia defaulted on a wheat-buying contract which expired in 1969, costing Canada about $200 to $300 million.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp says the main motivation for the Canadian move for links with Peking are not simply to further trade but to promote world peace and develop Canada's status as a Pacific nation.

While Canada has refused to recognize Peking's sovereignty over The Republic of China (Taiwan), it does support seating of Red China in the United Nations and has agreed to sever relations with Taiwan.

One Canadian measure which the United States formally rejected was the extension in May 1970 of Canada's territorial seas from three to 12 miles. Canada also created a 100-mile zone where ships must conform to its pollution controls or be barred from the area.

These moves, regarded by the U. S. as attempts at "Arctic sovereignty," are important because of the Northwest Passage which the Canadians could control.

Domestically, Canada has had its share of problems, with politics perhaps the most serious after the French-English issue.

Also, unemployment among French-Canadians who have moved from farms to cities in recent years runs at a rate of almost 10 per cent. Overall, the jobless rate was 6.2 per cent in January 1971 and is steadily climbing.

The federal government long has been in the hands of the two major political parties — the Liberals and the Conservatives.

Governments Lacked Majority

However, not since 1958 had the electors returned a majority government at Ottawa, and the minority problem in the House of Commons meant that the governments of retired Prime Ministers John Diefenbaker and Lester B. Pearson could be defeated any time all the opposition groups got together.

The result was that governments had to be cautious in presenting legislation, and every item of business had to be assessed on its chance of getting through Parliament, leading to partisan bickering and neglect of vital business.

However, with the retirement in April 1968 of Liberal Party leader Pearson as prime minister, the reins of office fell to Trudeau, a French-Canadian intellectual and sportsman.

Trudeau quickly got dissolution of Parliament, and in a subsequent general election won a clear victory.

His government has faced difficulties with a housing shortage, inflation, rising prices and high unemployment. The government has instituted direct credit controls, and has set up a commission to set wage and price guidelines.

Maps of the World

Time and distance barriers have almost vanished in this age of instant communications, supersonic flight, even space travel.

Events in places once remote from the civilized world now appear on our television screens as they are happening. Our troops leave for a war half a world away and are in the battle area in a matter of hours. Satellites peering at weather conditions in one hemisphere spot danger signals for another part of the world, and man is flying to the moon, from where the earth takes on the appearance of a global map in the sky.

As the world shrinks, events in other parts of the world take on increasing meaning, and deeper understanding of news reports from these areas is necessary not only for governments but for individual citizens.

One way to foster this understanding is by the use of maps. These reveal quickly and graphically one country's geographic relationship to another, the relative size of a nation's territory, the isolation of a city from the sea, from a border or from another city.

It is easily seen on a map, for example, how events in Cuba might affect the United States, Mexico or Haiti because of those countries' proximity to Castro's island.

A map's lines quickly indicate problems a country such as Lesotho might have because of its landlocked position inside South Africa. West Berlin's situation in East Germany also can be appreciated more readily with the help of a map.

In this section are several especially drawn maps showing areas discussed in the text of the accompanying series of pamphlets.

Students of international affairs in those areas will find the map of Africa, the Middle East and Europe an invaluable aid.

For one thing, the map brings to graphic order changing boundaries and names of the nearly 50 nations and dependencies in Africa's huge jigsaw puzzle.

Also, the strategic importance of the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf is illustrated by the map, as is the geographic scheme of the Soviet Union's expansion of communism into Europe and the Middle East.

The Southeast Asia map shows the huge expanse of Communist China as it looms over its southern neighbors. The lesser-known island nations of that area are represented on this map, which also points up the role great ocean bodies have had in isolating Oceania from the rest of the world in the past.

The special significance of Canada and Latin America to the United States is made clear by the map of Latin America and part of North America.

If technology has made the world an interdependent community of men, then it has made the Western Hemisphere an intimate neighborhood, and the map clearly indicates why this is the case.

It also suggests the geographic importance of the Latin American Big Three – Mexico, which separates Central America from the United States; Brazil, which shares borders with all South American nations except Ecuador and Chile, and Argentina, made formidable by its wide expanses of accessible land and its temperate climate away from the tropics.

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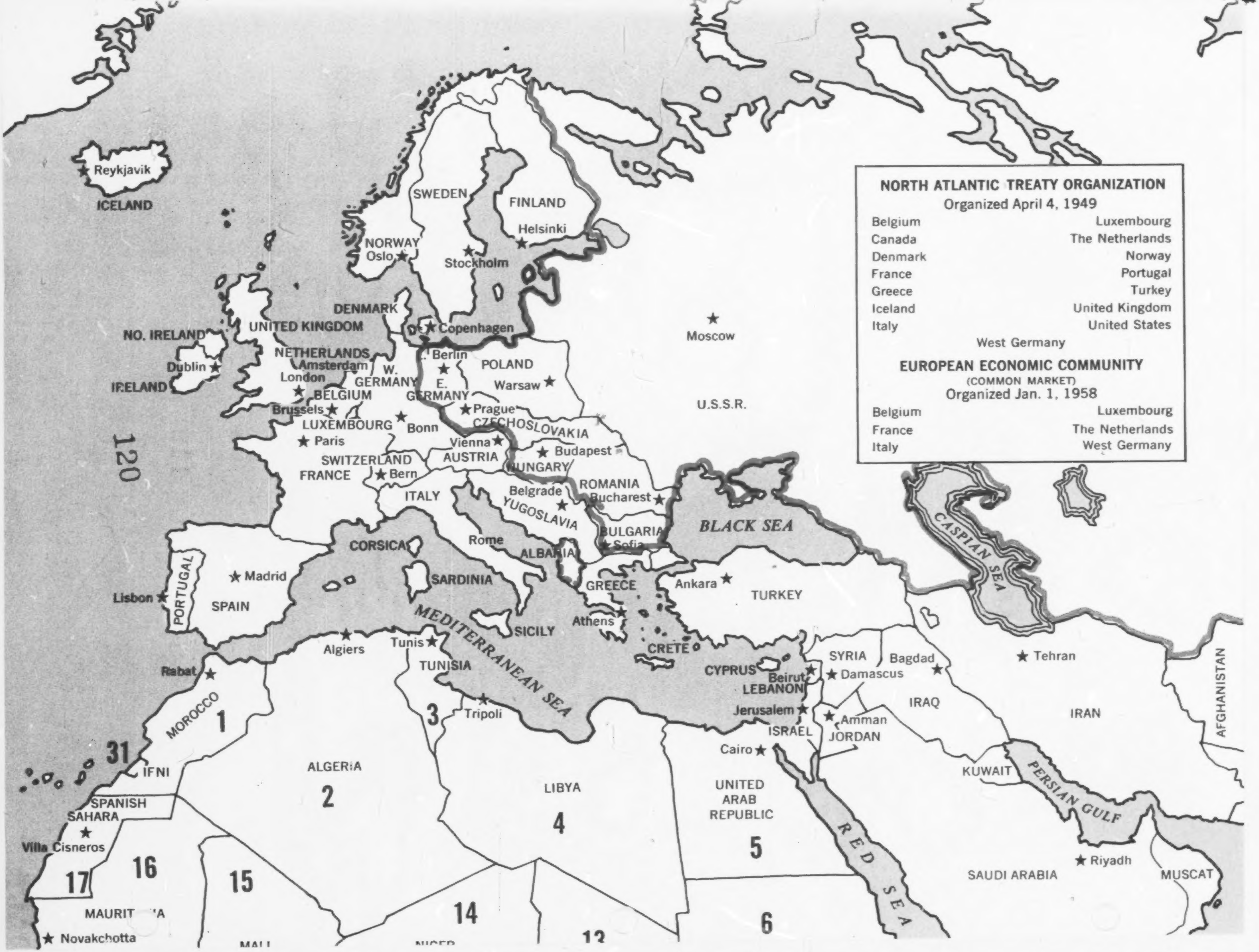

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Organized April 4, 1949

- Belgium
- Canada
- Denmark
- France
- Greece
- Iceland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- The Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States
- West Germany

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

(COMMON MARKET)

Organized Jan. 1, 1958

- Belgium
- France
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- The Netherlands
- West Germany

Reykjavik
ICELAND
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Helsinki
NORWAY
Oslo
Stockholm
DENMARK
Copenhagen
UNITED KINGDOM
NO. IRELAND
Dublin
IRELAND
NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
London
W. GERMANY
BELGIUM
Brussels
LUXEMBOURG
Bonn
Paris
Berlin
E. GERMANY
POLAND
Warsaw
Prague
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Budapest
HUNGARY
SWITZERLAND
Bern
FRANCE
ITALY
Belgrade
YUGOSLAVIA
ROMANIA
Bucharest
BULGARIA
Sofia
Moscow
U.S.S.R.
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
CORSICA
SARDINIA
Rome
ALBANIA
GREECE
Athens
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TURKEY
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SPAIN
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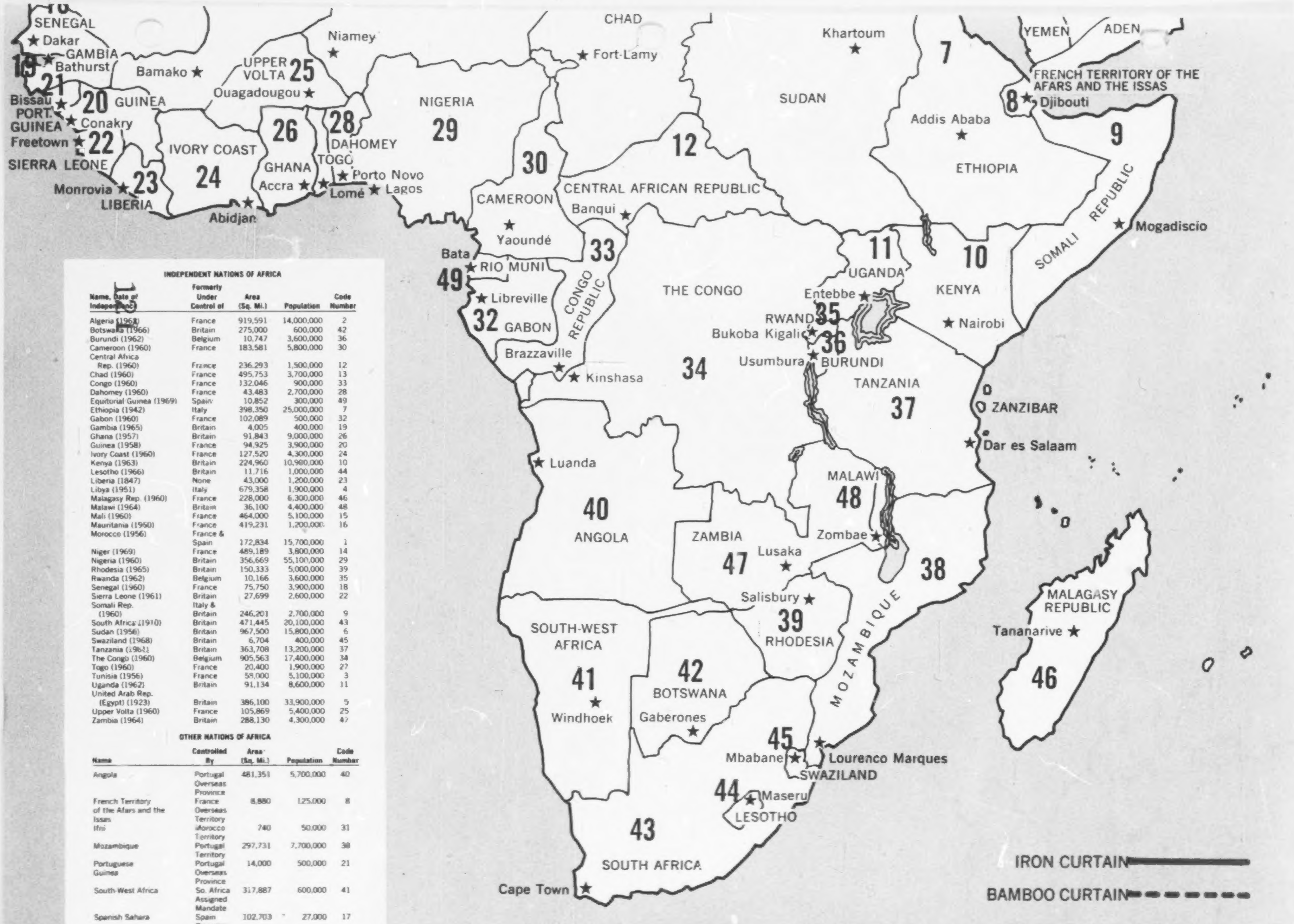
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GHANA
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Porto Novo
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Banqui
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CONGO REPUBLIC
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Libreville
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GABON
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
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YEMEN
ADEN
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Djibouti
9
SOMALI REPUBLIC
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Entebbe
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Nairobi
RWANDA
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Kigali
Bukoba
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Usumbura
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
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ZANZIBAR
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ANGOLA
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Zombae
ZAMBIA
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Lusaka
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MOZAMBIQUE
Salisbury
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RHODESIA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
41
Windhoek
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BOTSWANA
Gaberones
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Mbabane
Lourenco Marques
SWAZILAND
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Maseru
LESOTHO
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SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
MALAGASY REPUBLIC
Tananarive
46
IRON CURTAIN
BAMBOO CURTAIN

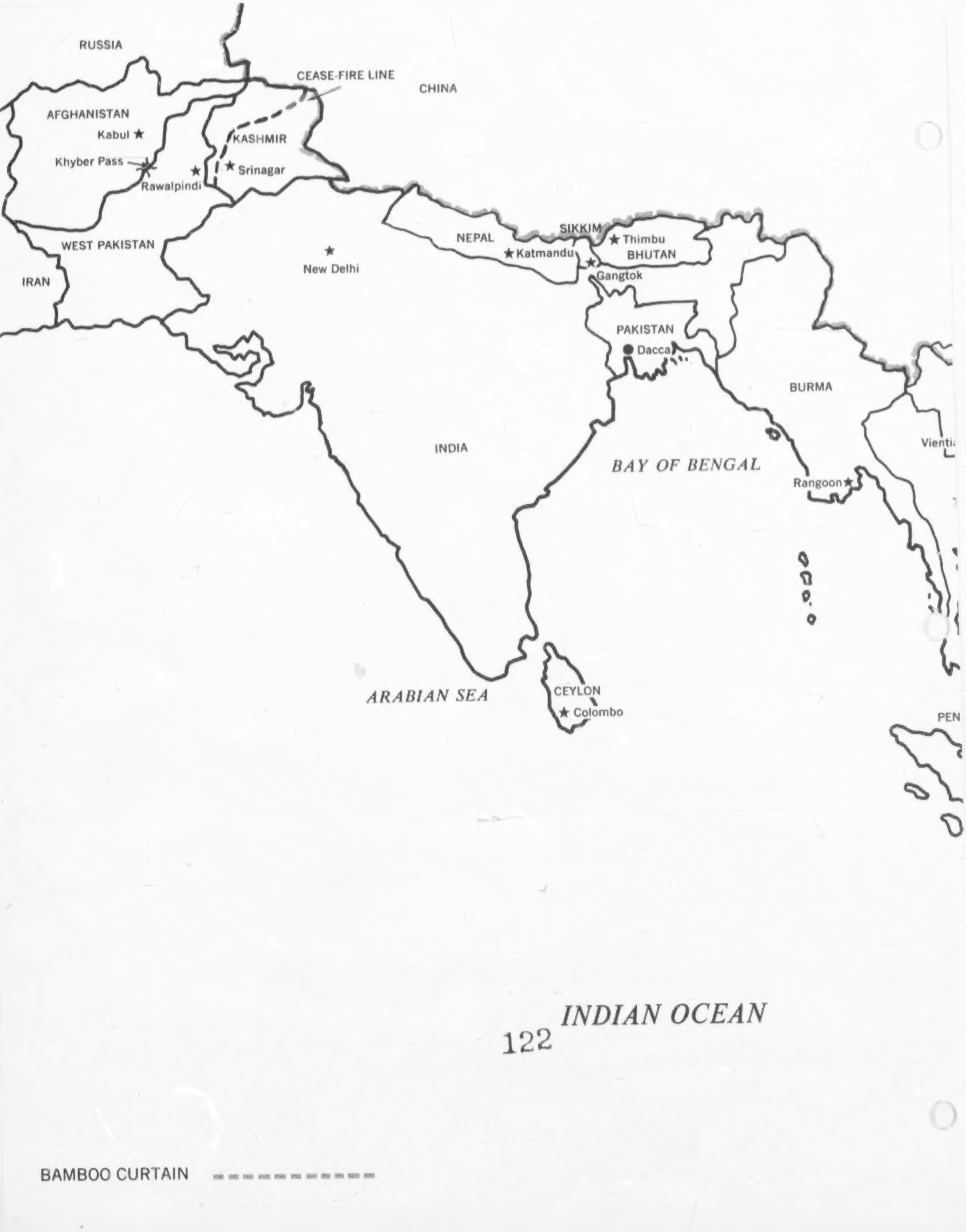
INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF AFRICA

Name, Date of Independence	Formerly Under Control of	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population	Code Number
Algeria (1962)	France	919,591	14,000,000	2
Botswana (1966)	Britain	275,000	600,000	42
Burundi (1962)	Belgium	10,747	3,600,000	36
Cameroon (1960)	France	183,581	5,800,000	30
Central Africa Rep. (1960)	France	236,293	1,500,000	12
Chad (1960)	France	495,753	3,700,000	13
Congo (1960)	France	132,046	900,000	33
Dahomey (1960)	France	43,483	2,700,000	28
Equitorial Guinea (1969)	Spain	10,852	300,000	49
Ethiopia (1942)	Italy	398,350	25,000,000	7
Gabon (1960)	France	102,089	500,000	32
Gambia (1965)	Britain	4,005	400,000	19
Ghana (1957)	Britain	91,843	9,000,000	26
Guinea (1958)	France	94,925	3,900,000	20
Ivory Coast (1960)	France	127,520	4,300,000	24
Kenya (1963)	Britain	224,960	10,900,000	10
Lesotho (1966)	Britain	11,716	1,000,000	44
Liberia (1847)	None	43,000	1,200,000	23
Libya (1951)	Italy	679,358	1,900,000	4
Malagasy Rep. (1960)	France	228,000	6,300,000	46
Malawi (1964)	Britain	36,100	4,400,000	48
Mali (1960)	France	464,000	5,100,000	15
Mauritania (1960)	France	419,231	1,200,000	16
Morocco (1956)	France & Spain	172,834	15,700,000	1
Niger (1969)	France	489,189	3,800,000	14
Nigeria (1960)	Britain	356,669	55,100,000	29
Rhodesia (1965)	Britain	150,333	5,000,000	39
Rwanda (1962)	Belgium	10,166	3,600,000	35
Senegal (1960)	France	75,750	3,900,000	18
Sierra Leone (1961)	Britain	27,699	2,600,000	22
Somali Rep. (1960)	Italy & Britain	246,201	2,700,000	9
South Africa (1910)	Britain	471,445	20,100,000	43
Sudan (1956)	Britain	967,500	15,800,000	6
Swaziland (1968)	Britain	6,704	400,000	45
Tanzania (1961)	Britain	363,708	13,200,000	37
The Congo (1960)	Belgium	905,563	17,400,000	34
Togo (1960)	France	20,400	1,900,000	27
Tunisia (1956)	France	59,000	5,100,000	3
Uganda (1962)	Britain	91,134	8,600,000	11
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) (1923)	Britain	386,100	33,900,000	5
Upper Volta (1960)	France	105,869	5,400,000	25
Zambia (1964)	Britain	288,130	4,300,000	47

OTHER NATIONS OF AFRICA

Name	Controlled By	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population	Code Number
Angola	Portugal Overseas Province	481,351	5,700,000	40
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas	France Overseas Territory	8,880	125,000	8
Ifni	Morocco Territory	740	50,000	31
Mozambique	Portugal Territory	297,731	7,700,000	38
Portuguese Guinea	Portugal Overseas Province	14,000	500,000	21
South-West Africa	So. Africa Assigned Mandate	317,887	600,000	41
Spanish Sahara	Spain Overseas Province	102,703	27,000	17

AFRICA·MIDDLE EAST·EUROPE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Khyber Pass
Srinagar
Rawalpindi
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NEPAL
Katmandu
BHUTAN
New Delhi
IRAN
Gangtok
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Dacca
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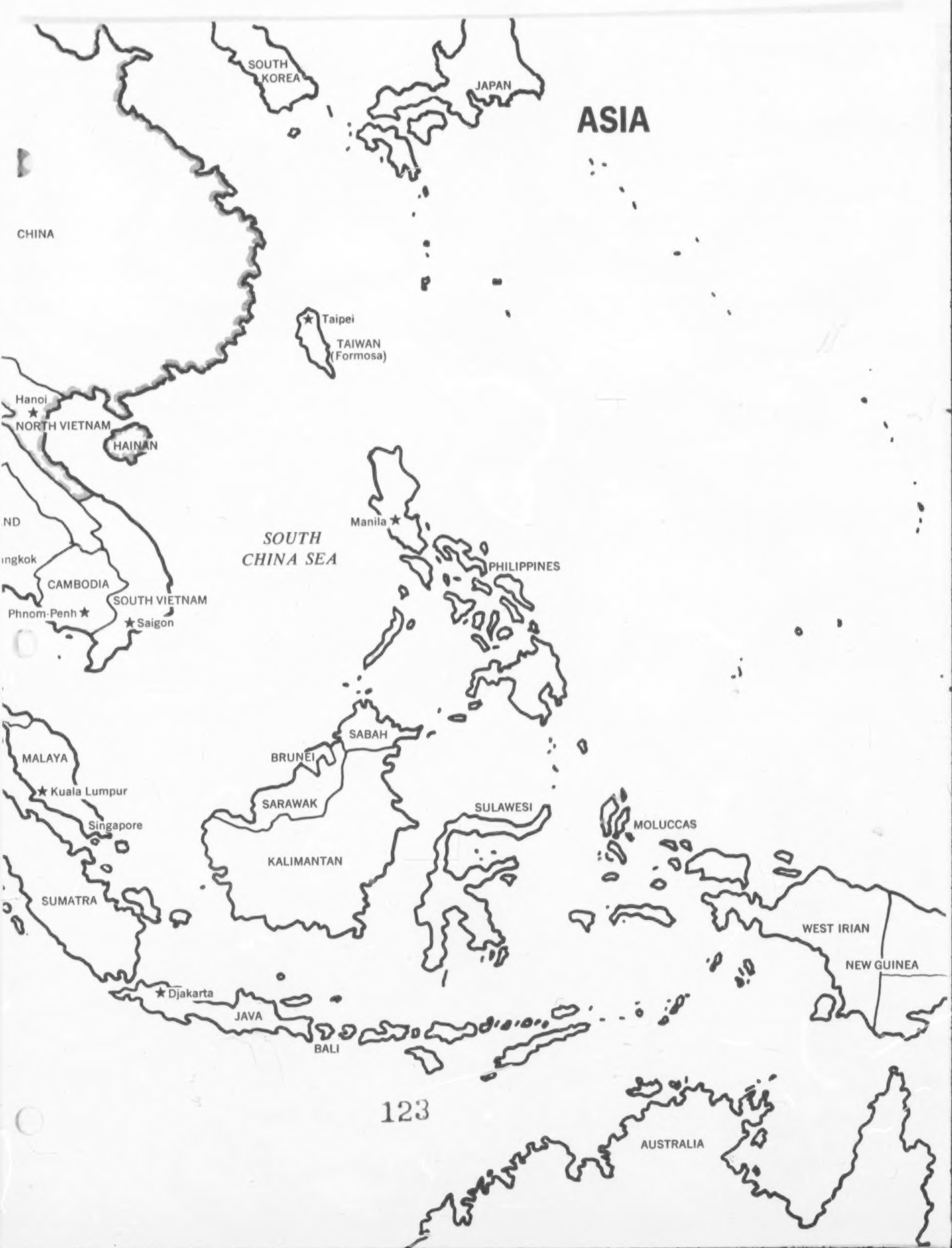
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MALAYA
BRUNEI
Kuala Lumpur
SARAWAK
SULAWESI
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KALIMANTAN
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WEST IRIAN
NEW GUINEA
Djakarta
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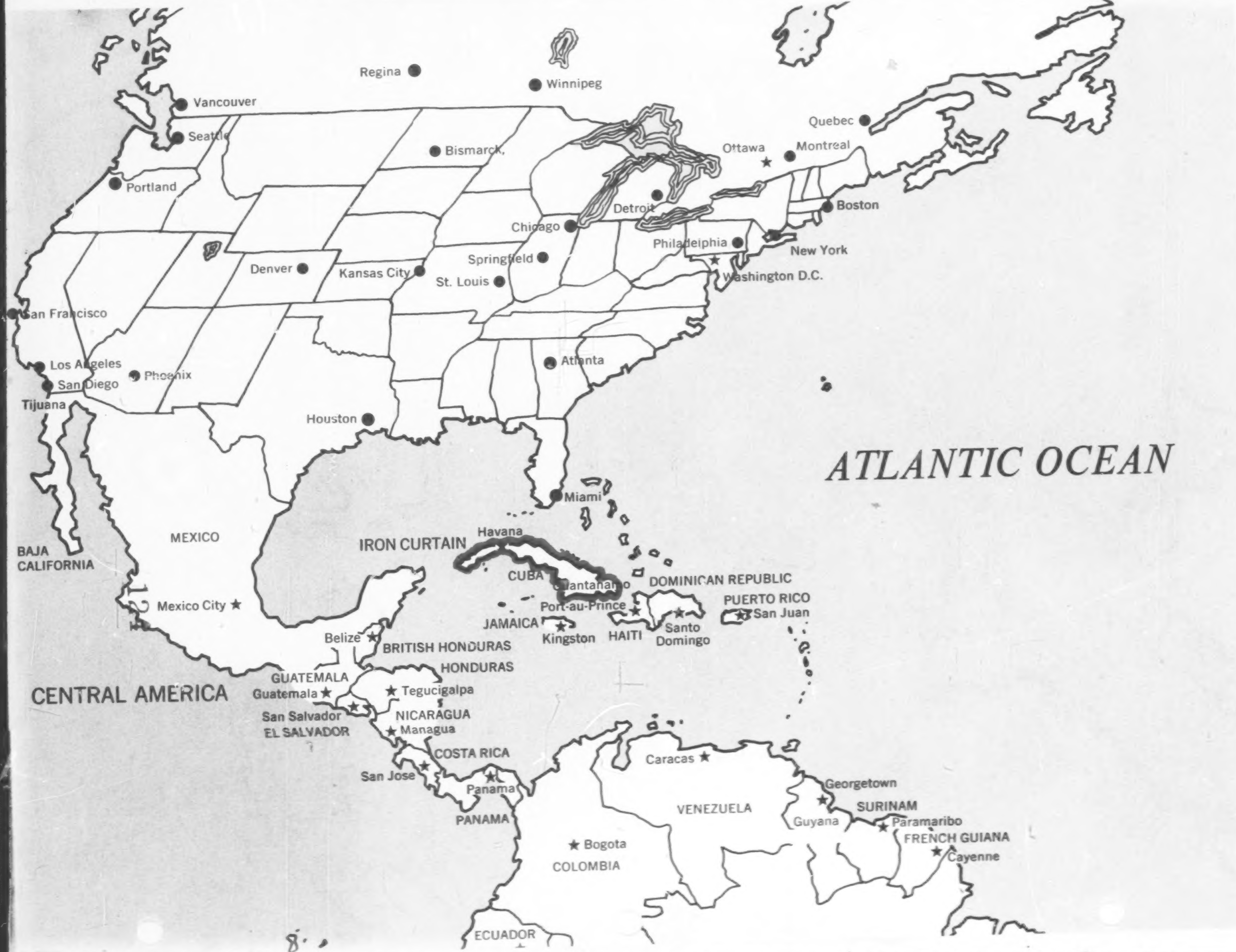
BALI
AUSTRALIA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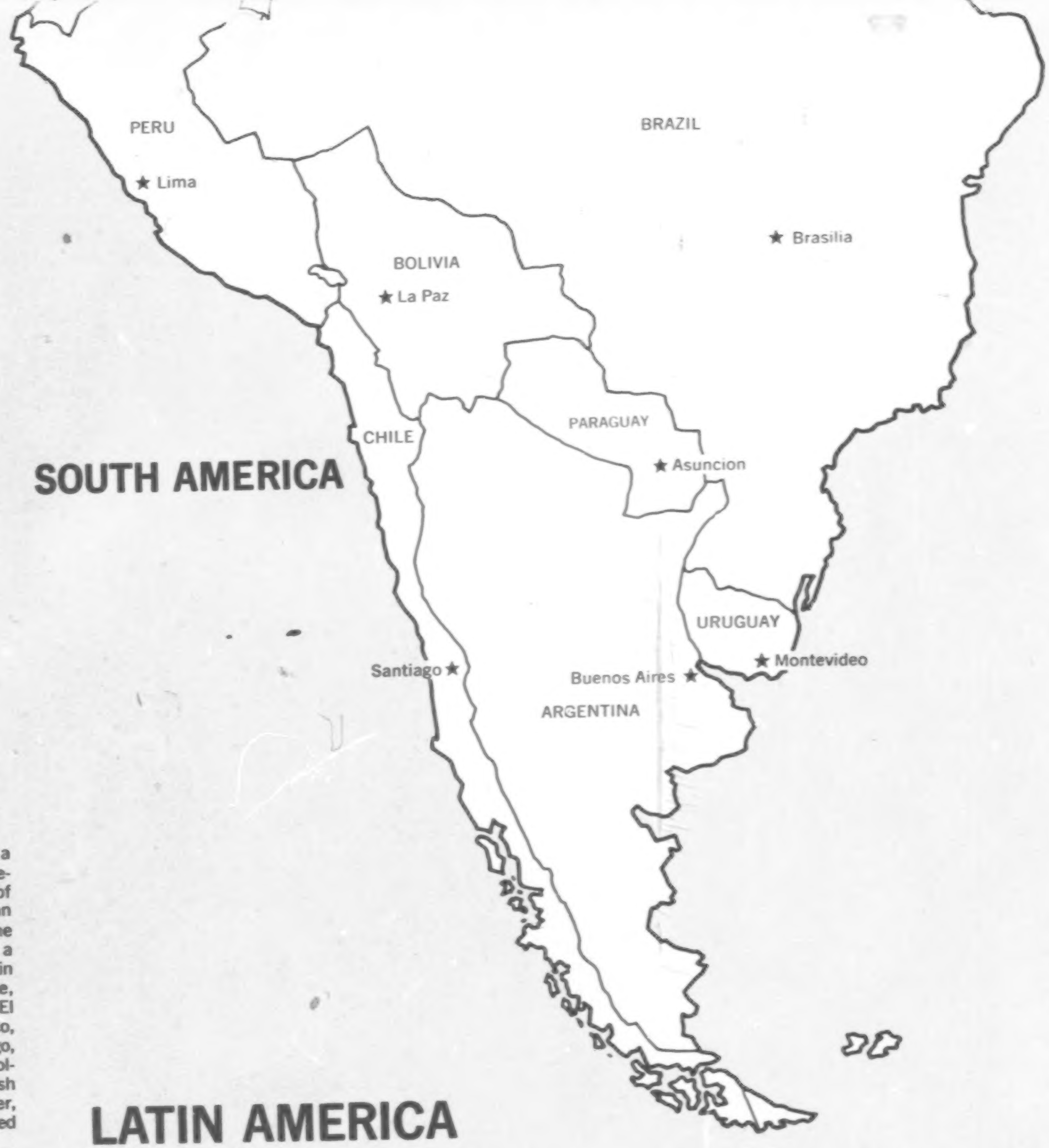
Kansas City
St. Louis
Washington D.C.
San Francisco
Atlanta
Los Angeles
Phoenix
San Diego
Tijuana
Houston
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Miami
Havana
MEXICO
IRON CURTAIN
BAJA CALIFORNIA
CUBA
Guantanamo
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PUERTO RICO
Mexico City
Port-au-Prince
San Juan
JAMAICA
Santo Domingo
Kingston
HAITI
Belize
BRITISH HONDURAS
HONDURAS
GUATEMALA
CENTRAL AMERICA
Guatemala
Tegucigalpa
San Salvador
NICARAGUA
EL SALVADOR
Managua
COSTA RICA
Caracas
San Jose
Panama
Georgetown
VENEZUELA
SURINAM
PANAMA
Guyana
Paramaribo
FRENCH GUIANA
Bogota
Cayenne
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR

8.


PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
LATIN AMERICA
PERU
Lima
BRAZIL
Brasilia
BOLIVIA
La Paz
CHILE
PARAGUAY
Asuncion
URUGUAY
Montevideo
Santiago
Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The OAS was formed in 1948 in Bogota, Colombia. It has a council to which each of the member nations sends a representative. The council can call meetings of ministers of foreign affairs to make decisions under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which most countries of the Western Hemisphere have signed. The United States is a member of the OAS, along with these countries of Latin America: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad-Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. One country, Guyana, and the colonies of French Guiana, Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and British Honduras are not members. Cuba still is legally a member, but its present Communist government has been excluded from participation in any activities of the organization.

IRON CURTAIN ____________

FILMS FOR THE SCHOOLS

These Copley Productions films and filmstrips have been selected because of their proven value to the schools. All the materials are in color. They are 16 mm. with sound on the film, except for number 1 which has 35 mm. filmstrips with sound on 33 1/3 rpm records. The films are loaned without charge through the Copley Newspapers Department of Education.

1. "Newspapers in the Classroom." This series of four filmstrips was specially produced for the elementary school. The first presents the history of printing; the second concerns the use of newspapers in the classroom; the third details the importance of newspapers in our society; and the fourth is a comprehensive tour of a newspaper plant. Total time for the four films is 38 minutes.

2. "From Type to Paper." A cartoon figure narrates this short history of printing, which concludes with the modern rotary press. 29 minutes.

3. "Tribune Deadline." A day in the life of a newspaper. The work of nearly everyone at a newspaper is seen. 21 minutes.

4. "Newspaper Retail Advertising." Portrays skills required and services offered by this important department. 11 minutes.

5. "What Greater Challenge." Many of the challenging career opportunities offered by a newspaper are portrayed by this dramatic 9-minute film.

6. "An Invitation To Better Newspapers." Recommended for high school journalism classes, it provides specific information on page makeup. The 25-minute film clearly explains the four basic rules and presents numerous examples of attractive editorial, sports and front pages.

7. "A Way to Go." Young persons seeking careers tell their philosophies, conflicts, and desires. Full of thought provoking comment, this new film is limited to high school use. 29 minutes.

8. "The Most Important Corner." This film traces San Diego's recent growth in industry, education, business, recreation and population in beautiful color photography. 28 minutes.

9. "The San Diego Zoo." Many of the exhibits at our world famous zoo are seen. The childrens' zoo, flight cages and many other attractions are covered in this 23-minute, 16 mm. film.

10. "Scientific Safari." Recommended for science classes, the film documents the gathering of cardiovascular data from baboons in Kenya. The placing of instrumental back-packs on the baboons and the resultant studies are photographed against majestic scenery. 12 minutes.

11. "Expedition: Borneo, Land of the Sleeping Giant." Capture of a rare Proboscis Monkey for the San Diego Zoo. Includes zoo scenes. 13 minutes.